PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,475—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
8th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
*13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	....	......
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	....	......
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,098	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	3rd May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th May from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY,

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about TUESDAY 2nd May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	April.
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR, H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"MINIMAX"

HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above........	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER;
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr		25	8
Oxford		21	0
Soft Gauze		18	0
Twill		10	8
Dress	24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI..........	2655	Winlker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "ISTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1905, at 5-20 p. m, for the purpose of choosing representatives from this Presidency to join the Indian Congress Deputation proceeding to England.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER-SEASON STOCK,
GOODS and REMNANTS
Will take place at the DEPOT
ON
MONDAY, May 8th, 1905.
AND
TUESDAY, May 9th, 1905
between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the Depots will be OPEN to Members only, and on the SECOND DAY to Members and non-members also.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A I in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Princes Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905, No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાશ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e, RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
Under the Personal Direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,
Will present the following
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

SATUR., MAY 13, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MON., MAY 15, THE CINGALEE.
TUES., MAY 16, THE ORCHID.
WED., MAY 17, The Catch of the Season.
THURS., MAY 18, SERGEANT BRUE.
FRI., MAY 19, The Duchess of Dantzic.
SATUR., MAY 20, THE NEW BARMAID.
MON., MAY 22, THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUES., MAY 23, FAUST-UP-TO-DATE.
WED., MAY 24, VERONIQUE.
THURS., MAY 25, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.
FRI., MAY 26, The Talk of the Town.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls.. ....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle ....Rs. 3

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.

A discount of 15 per cent, allowed on tickets booked for the 12 performances.

The Box Office Now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Subscribers will have first choice of seats as the box-plans will not be open for ordinary bookings until Monday, May 8th.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION of LIGHTERS, etc., for the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay.

Forms may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and Sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at the same Office up to NOON on THURSDAY, 4th May, 1905.

M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.

R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Municipal Commissioner by and with the consent of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, under their Resolution No. 4355, dated the 9th day of January, 1905, is prepared to take over and maintain the underground portion of all existing service Pipes, from the connection with the Municipal Water Main upto and including the Stop Cock.

2. The Undersigned, is therefore authorized to receive the application of such of the house owners and others who are desirous of availing themselves of the above concession.

3. Forms of application with the conditions under which the concession will be allowed can be had on application to the undersigned at the Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road, on any day during office hours.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I., M. E. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st May, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1905, for the supply of:—

(a) 96 Fifty-foot lengths of Flaxen Hose, lined with best para rubber, to pattern.

(b) 1 Quick Steam raising Boiler for Merry weather No. 1 London Fire Brigade Pattern, 350 gallons Steamer.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, 1st May, 1905.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.—UNDERGROUND GODOWN in late Premises of William Watson, Hornby Road. Apply to SUTOR and Co.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A. and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee. Bombay. Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS-117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER:
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	3	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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A THIRD CLASS EUROPEAN LIGHT KEEPER, for the Light House Service.

Salary.............................. Rs. 100-5-125.
Qualifying Allowance ...... Rs. 15.
Extra for Signal Work...... Rs. 15
and free rations.

Applicants for the post must:—

(a) be a British Seaman,
(b) be not more than 40 years of age,
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Apply personally with copies of Testimonials to

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Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with ease and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Inspections of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

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For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
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ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMROCATION

(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.)

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations, or oil.

Price Rs. 1

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BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903	
ISSUED FOR	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Marwarri, 3622 tons Captain H W Armstrong sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmedi 1640 tons Captain K W Crooks sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 100 passengers.

The steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain M. England, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 19th April, brought a cargo of coal.

The steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain J. A. McPherson, which arrived here on 30th ultimo, from Glasgow and Liverpool, brought a general cargo.

The A Australian Lloyds S N Co's Steamer Istria 1735 tons Captain D Dobruch arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons, Captain Winiker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 18th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hall, Mr Goor, Mr William, Mrs de Souza, Mr Sealksok, Mr Bemner and 183 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived here yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr N Jones, Mrs Schmid and 2 children, Mr E Jones, Mr Thakurdas, Mr R Bezonjee and 500 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Companys steamer Bengal 2751 tons Captain R G Phillips will sail to-day for Shanghai with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mrs Clogs, Mrs Schmid and 2 children, Dr J A Turner Mr and Mrs F F Gordon Mr and Mrs J J Heaton Mr and Mrs Fiatt Dr. and Mrs P Kohtawala and child, For Hongkong,—Two Misses D Costa, Mr H A Cooper, and Mr B A Taraporewala.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

HMS Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood DSO	Flagship
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H G C Somerville	Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		R I M
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr. Beauchamp	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Jumna	1987	Parsons	Calcutta		M M & Co
Itinda	3398	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Arcadia	3573	Cubbitt			P & O Co
Henzada	1310	MacLean			M M & Co
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Florican	2382	Work			Cary Bros
Hosein	993	Royan			B & P S N Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main			F M & Co
Chirala	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Williams			M M & Co
Muzaffari	1387	Mylcrist	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Linga	943	Rickford			M Mackenzie & Co
Somali	1623	Winiker	Zanzibar		de A Strandes
Surada	3400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Istria	1735	Dobruch			A Lloyds S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Inkonka	2206	W O Moon	A'werp	6-5	J Mackin
B	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Havre	15-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	2-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Dunbarmoor	2331	Moffitt	Barcelona	4-5	Ralli Bros
D & E	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson			F Muir & Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Schell	Antwerp		M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	18-5	F M F & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Calcutta	3-5	H C Joosub
O	Hartlepool	2871	Upperton	Hull	6-5	E Latham & Co
P	Glenden	2065	Hurst	Baltimore	29-5	R A Willis
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	K'chi	2-5	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'negar	2-5	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohamed	N F		Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Rein	726	Olsen	Singapore	5-5	F F Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
3	Clan Fergusson	3107	Mcalister	London	4-5	F M & Co
4	Nowshera	1961	Le Brocq	Zanzibar	2-5	M M & Co
5	Palmatia	3517	Hamilton	Mar'les	38-4	W & A G & Co
6	Bengal	1257	Phillips	China	2-5	P & O Co
8	Nippon	3999	Soich	Kobe	29-4	A L S N Co
9	Lichtenfels	3768	Frericks	Karachi	5 5	Glade & Co
12	Macedonia	5215	Bennett	London	13-5	P & O Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Kapurthala	721	Williams	K'chi	2-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Somali s	Winiker	Zanzibar, Apl 18
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Apl 29
	Istria s	Dobruch	Trieste, via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste
	Ahmedi s	Crooks	Jedah
	Marwarri s	Armstrong	Hamburg

The steamer Bengal, Phillips, for Shanghai, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Linga, for Persian Gulf
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c
" Clan Urquhart, for Dunkirk, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
23	Clan Graham	Coast
27	Neuenfels	Antwerp
28	Clan Macleod	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor-Line S N Co's steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay evening of 29th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, left Trieste for Bombay on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here about the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—62 bales wool B Hurbhum, 56 bales wool H A M Oosman 141 cwts dry ginger D Tharaya; 6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ferguson s—50 bales hemp P Bhimjie 141 cwts dry ginger D Tharaya 1250 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros
Macedonia s—1000 cwts Kurdeeseed J A Begbie and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Ferguson s—4000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co 4821 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Hartlepool s—4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co 24710 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 4000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—3696 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 400 cwts mustard seed M Somjee 1080 cwts horns J M Rahimtoola 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Inkonka s—47 bales cotton fly and 6 bales aloe fibre N Peerbhoy 503 cwts myrabollams W Becher
Cromwell s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 16 bales hemp N Futehally and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Marwarri s—190 cwts olibanum D Vulubhoy and Co; 24 cwts abrak J Maganlal and Co
Leichtenfels s—500 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 275 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 605 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 80 bales cottonfly P C Mehta and Co 200 cwts kachoora and 251 cwts fennelseed N Munsey 1000 cwts myrabollams W Becher 4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3563 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 308 cwts turmeric 900 cwts sandalwood chips and 2 pots rosoil Bancer and Krause

FOR BREMEN.

Leichtenfels s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—2500 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros 8000 cwts poppy seed and 5520 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts cottonseed 24810 cwts linseed and 11000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Dunbarmoor s—29000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—50 bales twist R S N Talati and Co 28 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co 36 chests opium David Sassoon and Co 30 chests opium Talati and Co; 26 chests opium Abraham E Abraham 63 1-2 chests opium R S N Taluti and Co 17 chests opium E Noordin and Co 26 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co.

"I am now using IODIDE of STRONTIUM SOLUTION (Paraf-Javal) with CYPRIDOL in "Specific" diseases of the Skin, with great benefit to my patients." (Unsolicited) D. BARCLAY, M. D., Michigan, 16 May 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 29.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3/8	= + 3-16
2 months hence	26 1/4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	57 1-4	+ 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 01
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 per cent	= — 1/2
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 4-11 2-16 sellers tone steady
WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-2 sellers tone quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 3-4 sellers tone easier.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 420·+4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 17,000 bales. Future closed quiet.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·05	4·05	4·07
+2	+2	+2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·09	4·11	4·12
+2	+2	+2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4·13	4·14	4·15
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	28,000 bales
Do last year	11,300 do
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 do
Do do Continent	39,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·85 +15
Futures, month of July	7·41 + 8 a
Do. do. December	7·67 + 6 b

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.
b Declined early owing to liquidation, but later advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3·8+1·16
Futures, month of July	7·39+13
Do. do. October	7·52+13
Tone at close	firm
Stock in London	12,000 bales
Total visible supply of	3,310,000 "
Quantity in sight	11,510,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 29th April, 1905:—

Cotton	11,177 bales.
Wheat	38,807 cwts.
Linseed	22,849 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,431 do
Gingellyseed	543 do
Poppyseed	2,494 do
Groundnuts	1,258 do
Castorseed	807 do
Rice	3,064 do
Myrabollams	5,892 do
Cottonseed	17,708 do
Mowraseed	6 do
Gram	728 do
Joowar	9,794 do
Maize	6 do

BOMBAY, MAY 1.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	192
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 15-16 to 99
1st Settlement	98·5-8

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	27th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone declining.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 12 0
Forward Suttah	6 13 0

RAPESEED—Tone declining.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 2 0

POPPYSEED—Tone easier.

Ready	7 5 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	28 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone, easier.

White Delhi ready	4 9 6 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4 10 0 do.
Jubb. Pessi	30 0 0 per cdy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	bales.	mutilated
Imports	do.	

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·13	4·15	4·17
+8	+8	+8
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·19	4·20	4·21
+8	+8	+8
Nov-Dec.		Dec-Jan.
4·22		4·23
+8		+8

COTTON.—The market is steady and prices are unchanged, but a firmer feeling is apparent in sympathy with the better advices from America. Shippers are doing little or nothing, but there is a good mill demand for high class and stapled descriptions and a fair business is passing, full rates being paid.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	163	151	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	168	158	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	167	157	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	169	163	
Jalgaon do.	...	171	165	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	179	173	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	186	180	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184	178	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	202	199	196	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	198	
Westerns	...	...	185	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1/4
3 per cent Rentes	106 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86
Bar Silver	26 3/8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 20th April, as compared with the statement of the 29th April:—

	April 20. Rs.	April 29. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,00	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,47,892	44,33,085
Public Deposits at Branches	82,38,130	86,75,318
Other Deposits	7,13,49,238	7,20,54,243
Post Bills	4,347	4,347
Sundries	20,37,667	21,00,760
Rs.	10,50,77,274	10,56,67,753
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,97,731	1,14,01,989
Other authorised Securities	23,84,193	34,90,558
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	83,81,119	1,09,33,962
Loans do. do. do.	98,55,059	85,98,505
Bills discounted and purchased	3,79,90,054	3,71,93,419
Dead Stock	2,87,579	2,87,579
Stamps and Stationery	3,790	3,763
Balances with other Banks	14,22,183	13,24,897
Sundries	1,99, 29	2, 9,349
Cash	3,19,75,885	3,31 13,832
Rs.	10,50,77,274	10,56,67,753

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JELLETT—April 20, at the Dale, Darjeeling, the wife of H H Jellett, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—HARRISON—April 24 at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev C G Stokoe, Captain George Louis Stewart Ward, 8th Gurkha Rifles, son of Sir William Ward, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, to Alice Muriel, youngest daughter of G Denis B Harrison, Esq. of Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS.

ELLERTON—April 24, at Lahore, Dorothy Maud, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs A Ellerton, aged 4 years 4½ months

MUSCROFT—April 4, at Dharmsala, killed instantly by the Earthquake, Captain James Muscroft, 1st Goorkha Rifles, aged 35 years.

HUNTER—April 3, at Harrogate, England, James A A Hunter, formerly of Amluckie, Nowgong, Assam.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 10-36m., 10-28a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-10a.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5 this evening.

INDIAN PAPER MILL COMPANY.—The meeting of Indian Paper Mill Company, called yesterday at the registered office, 9 Forbes Street, was for want of a quorum postponed till to-day.

A COSTLY JOKE.—Removing money from his cash-box by way of a joke was the trick played by one Valji Pershotam on Moolji Tooljaram, a shopkeeper in Holy Chakla on Saturday last, for which he got one day's simple imprisonment and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50, by Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Morris prosecuted and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Barrister, defended. The accused admitted having removed Rs. 27 from the complainant's cash-box from his shop, as a joke. He, afterwards, returned the money. The Magistrate remarked that the accused had bought the joke dear.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers of 1st. Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol., Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Hartmann
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	Lombardi	Verdi
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Toreadore	Caryll
Galop	Champagne	Schirbel

POSTPONEMENT OF DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" which was to be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhoy Navroji Patel on "A Survey of the Parsi Wedding songs on the basis of Aryan music," and the resolution which was to be passed by the members of the Mandali at the close of the lecture, appointing Mr. N. H. Patel an "Honorary member" of the Society in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Mandali as its Honorary Secretary for the last 21 years, have been unavoidably postponed to Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Nowshera will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 5th and 6th of May.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on the 7th May, also a supplementary mail will be made up at 7 p.m. on the 8th May.

MISSING PACKAGES.—Mr. H. P. Allison, a passenger by the steamship Macedonia, which arrived in the harbour on Friday morning, has reported to the police the loss of three packages after they had been removed from the ship for the shore. Two of the packages contained wearing apparel of the value of £50, while the third one was a bag containing gold sticks. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the three missing packages with three others left the mail steamer safely and Mr. Allison on landing at the Ballard Pier instructed one of the Taj Mahal Hotel runners to clear the packages through the Customs. It is believed that the baggage has been taken away by mistake by some other person. The information has been circulated.

TOO FOND OF RUM.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, J. Edward, an electrician's mechanic was charged with stealing a bottle of rum of the value of Rs. 1-8 from a liquor-shop on Parel Road. The evidence showed that the accused, with two others, entered the liquor-shop on Sunday, and had three glasses of beer. After they had left the shop, the shopkeeper missed one of three bottles of rum, which had been kept on a table, and ran after them raising an alarm. A policeman in the street arrested the accused with the bottle of rum in his pocket. The accused denied having stolen the bottle and stated that as he was walking along the road, a man came up with the bottle and sold it to him for eight annas. He, however, called no evidence in support of his statement. His Worship held the charge proved and considering that the accused was under the influence of liquor, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The plague has subsided in Bhownagar, and the total mortality has come down to 11. Hopes are entertained, writes our correspondent, that by next month the scourge will die away. The town is beginning to fill. The clouds have now left and the sky is clear. It is hot, the temperature being 106° in Bhownagar, 107° in Wadhwan, 104° in Jetalsar, in the shade.—Serjeant-Instructor A. Lockwood, of F. Company of Volunteers of Kathiawad division, is transferred to Parel, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Volunteers. Mr. Lockwood while here was very popular and won the good opinion of those he came in contact with. Under him the F. Company gained a good name having won the Champion Cup and the Challenge Cup in the Camp of Exercise at Dohod. When he left, there was a goodly crowd present on the platform at Jetalsar, and he was profusedly garlanded. Serjeant Rhodes has taken over charge from him.

HEAVY FINE ON A COCAINE SELLER.—Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court of the case in which Inspector Power charged one Goverdhandas Ladha with selling and being in possession of intoxicating drugs, without a license from the Abkari Collector. The accused, who was defended by Mr. B. Desai, pleader, pleaded guilty. Mr. H. Ballantine, Assistant Collector in the Abkari Department, deposed to having received information from one Kanji Gangaji, in consequence of which he gave him five marked rupees with which to buy cocaine from the accused. On information, Mr. Ballantine went the same day to a house in Vithalwadi Cross Lane, where he found the accused and Kanji, the informant. The latter told him that the accused had sold him cocaine worth Rs. 4, and a search disclosed the marked coins on the person of the accused, whose house was searched and twenty-one cocaine tubes and other cocaine packets were found concealed. The Magistrate convicted the accused, who had three similar convictions, and fined him Rs. 300 with the alternative of six weeks for selling cocaine. A further fine of Rs. 200 was imposed for being in possession of the same.

A PRABHU THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—The residents of Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 1 performed the thanksgiving ceremony called the "Shri Satya Narayen Puja" for immunity from plague, during the current season on Saturday last. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among all the residents, men, women and children working to make the function a complete success with the active co-operation of Messrs. Sitaram Gopinathji Rane, Ganpatrao Ramrao Kirtikar and others and assisted by the managerial staff of the Camp. Mr. Parmanand Sitaram Gopinath Rane performed the strictly religious part of the ceremony. After the "puja" was over "hari-kirtan" was held followed by an interesting phonographic performance. Singing by amateurs was the last part of the programme. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P., in his capacity of Secretary of the Camp, was garlanded by Mr. Sitaram Gopinathji Rane as a mark of gratitude for his efficient management which had earned the highest opinions of the plague and Municipal authorities. The Rao Bahadur, in accepting the floral decoration, said that the real credit for the excellent management of the Camp was due to the encouragement he had received from the authorities from time to time, to the pecuniary help of the Committee and to the co-operation of his assistants.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening an address was presented to Dr. A. L. Nair, Managing Proprietor of the firm of N. Powell and Co., Chemists and Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments, by the members of the staff and other workmen of the Firm at Byculla. The premises of the Firm were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. At the invitation of the staff several friends and well-wishers of Mr. Nair attended, and among those present were Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, Rao Saheb Manajee, Messrs. V. M. Mone, Nilkant Atmaram, K. A. Keluskar and others. Mr. Nagoojee Sayaj was voted to the chair. The address, which was beautifully printed, was read by the Head Clerk of the Firm and was presented to Mr. Nair, encased in a handsome album-shaped casket specially prepared by the workmen of the Firm at their own factory. Several other speakers briefly referred to the business enterprise of Mr. Nair as being the first to establish a Factory for preparing surgical instruments with exclusively Indian labour and skill to the signal success achieved by him in that line within the brief space of six years. They complimented him on the reputation he had secured at the Paris and Indian Exhibitions and spoke in eulogistic terms of the resolve he had made to visit the great industrial centres of Europe and America personally with the laudable object of studying their up to date methods and appliances and they wished him successful and instructive tour. They expressed a desire that Mr. Nair would, on his return, bring to bear the experience and knowledge which he hopes to acquire by his tour on the industrial problem of the country and give a fresh impetus to his own business by introducing the up to date mechanism of the European and American industrial world. Mr. Nair thanked his staff for their address and those present for their cordiality and good wishes. After the usual compliments to the chair the gathering was entertained to light refreshments and the distribution of attar-gulab and flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ORIENTAL AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Agency Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at their registered office, Moti Bazar, under the Presidency of Mr. Maneklal Ghelabhoy. The audited balance sheet together with the Directors' report for the year ending 7th November 1904, was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 46, free of income tax. Rao Bahadur Ghanashyam Nilkant Nadkarni and Dr. Anant Narayan Lambare, L. M. and S. were elected Directors in place of Messrs. D B Chitins and Frank Olivier, who retired. The appointment of an auditor was left to the Board of Directors. A vote of thanks to the retiring Directors, to the Board of Directors, to the late auditor, the Managing Agents and the President terminated the proceedings.

The Directors' report was as follows:—

"We are glad to lay before you the sixth annual report of the Company for the year ending 7th November 1904. During the period under report the total transactions of the Company amounted to about Rs. 7,09,400 as shown below:—Purchase and sale of gold, silver, jewellery &c, Rs. 2,40,400, Hundi transactions Rs. 2,75,000, Purchase and sale of other goods of all sorts Rs. 1,94,000, Total Rs 7,09,400. On the above transactions the Company earned a net profit of Rs. 3,749-12-1, exclusive of Rs. 540-6-0 appropriated out of the profits towards wiping out a bad debt. This amount of Rs 3,749 12-1, we suggest, be appropriated as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs 3 per share on 1,043 shares Rs 3,129-0-0, Balance to be carried forward, Rs 620-12-1, Total Rs. 3749-12-1."

It will be seen from the above and from the fact the total commission &c. earned (Rs. 4,218-3-0) during the year under report was 2 1-2 times as much as that earned (Rs. 1,721-2-3) during the last year, and that this good result was mainly due to the instructions issued by the Directors in para 2 of the last year's report. Calls not having been paid on several shares for years, in spite of repeated requests and reminders, there was no alternative but to forfeit them under the rules, after due notice, and the amount of the paid calls on such shares was, as usual, transferred to the reserve fund. The amount of reserve fund Rs. 5,769-15-0 includes Rs. 1,480-0-0, appropriated during the year under report towards the purchase of the Government of India Promissory Notes worth Rs. 1,500. After the close of the year another Promissory Note worth Rs. 1,000 was purchased out of this fund and the balance will be utilized for the same purpose in due course. You will agree with us that this course is, for obvious reasons, advisable. From the balance-sheet, the statement of profit & loss and from what has been stated above, it will be seen that the Agents have, as usual, been managing the Company's affairs with care and tact.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive here on Friday from Aden, with the English mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beatby, Dr	Kidner, Lieut W E
Brush, Capt J R	King, Lieut T
Burton, Lt A R	Morris, Lieut G H
Boxall, Mr H	McGregor, Mr G
Close, Capt L H	Porter, Lieut F S
Fames, Lt T B	Pelly, Mr W F H
Fraser, Mr J	Squires, Lieut E R
Gibbs, Lt R H	Selous, Capt R
Makly, Mr G G	Stewart, Mr W R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bentley, Dr C	Rynd, Capt G S
Dickinson, Mr E	Redfern, Mr A F
Fulton, Mr C G	Smith, Capt A C H
McLeish, Mr A	Sorsbie, Major R F
Maer, Dr J	Savielle, Mr G
Moorhead, Capt A	Smith, Miss G M
Richardson, Lt J S	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS, PURE
SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME
CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
WOOL. SUPPLIES.

HOT WEATHER
SPECIALITY
TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide.

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
TO
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL
WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING
MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

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INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

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AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE., is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

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KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ALL

THAT expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars could suggest, has been done to make our CATAMARAN Brand the best at the price, procurable.

Never before has a Cigar with so many points of excellence been offered to the public at anything approaching the low price quoted for this brand.

Introduced a few months ago, it immediately captured the public taste and the ever-increasing demand from all parts of the world, is a convincing proof of the high position it holds in public favour.

Obtainable from Respectable Dealers everywhere.

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YOU will be Dealing with the Oldest and Largest Typewriter Manufacturers in the world, who, from long experience, know the needs of Typewriter users and know how to supply them.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1905.

THE BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE.

THE HON'BLE COLONEL C. E. YATE'S report on the administration of the Baluchistan Agency is just to hand and is on the whole satisfactory. The capture and detention of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate is briefly recorded, as indeed are most other incidents of the frontier. We are told of ever-recurring troubles on the Perso-Baluch frontier and that the inability of the Nazim of Mekran, with the forces at his disposal to cope successfully with them, compelled the Government of India to consider seriously the question of the extension to the Mekran border of the system of tribal levies which proved so successful elsewhere. The visit of the Viceroy to Pasni was made the occasion for discussing the matter, and as a result of this conference, sanction was accorded to the formation of a Levy Corps on the lines of the Zhob Levy Corps, consisting of three hundred men, mounted and dismounted, officered by a Commandant and Adjutant, the former combining the duties of Assistant Political Agent and Commandant under the Political Agent, Kalat. It was also deemed necessary to take steps of a similar description for the efficient administration of Chagal. A scheme was put forward providing for the appointment at Sanidak on the Western Sinjerani frontier, of a Political Assistant, who would also be Commandant of a corps of levies. This corps was to be formed by the transfer of the Brahui squadron of the Zhob Levy Corps from Fort Sandeman. The squadron, it was thought, would be only too eager to serve among their own countrymen, instead of being isolated in a corps composed almost entirely of Pathans and it was proposed to fill their places in the Zhob Levy Corps with Kibzais and other local men. The scheme is still under consideration, or was, when the signature of the Agent to the Governor-General was appended to the report. We find quite a list of murderous outrages recorded. In February of last year, a Mulla, named Pan, attacked and killed Gokal Chand, the Levy Muharrir of Kingri, with a sword. He also tried to cut down a sweeper, the Post-Master of Kingri, and his brother, whom he met in his flight. The murderer was arrested by some villagers in the hills near Kingri. The motive of the crime is unknown, but is believed to have been pure fanaticism. If so, it was isolated, for no other case of fanatical outrage occurred during the year.

Affairs on the Afghan Border have been quite sufficiently exciting. One night a party of sixteen men, most of them Gaibzai-Badinzai Pathans, from across the border, attacked a railway-gang hut, three miles from Killa Abdulla. The raiding parties robbed the coolies of all their belongings, and after tying their hands behind their backs retired across the border. The raid appears to have owed its origin to some tribal jealousy between the two chief factions among the Badinzais, who are a nomad tribe, living partly on one side of the border and partly on the other. The report thinks it more interesting to record that most of the stolen property was recovered than what became of the pinioned railway men. Then about the same time a British subject, named Bismilla, was beaten and robbed near Mogal Chah by the Afghan Khassadars of Shabnai. Six of the offenders were captured by the Zhob Levy Corps and after being found guilty by a local Jirga were sentenced by the Political Agent in Zhob to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten rupees each. Three months later, some Mandokhels, in British territory, seized about twenty bullocks laden with grain belonging to the Suleiman Khels who, in revenge, raided a village of Mandokhels in Gustoi, killing one and wounding four men. Friendly negociations between the two tribes were opened up and the case is said to be likely to be amicably settled. Nevertheless, a levy post has been established at Saradarga, west of Gustoi, as a check against such raids by the Suleiman Khels. Frequent reports have been received of the capture and confiscation of kafilas bringing goods to British territory from Afghanistan. Such seizures appeared to be the result of attempts to evad the payment of the very high export-dues levied by the Afghan Government. Our relations with the tribes on the Persian border continued to be satisfactory during the year, due partly, it is admitted, to the presence of Colonel McMahon's Mission in Seistan and his influence over the Persian and Afghan tribesmen. A permanent Minister has now been stationed at Ladgasht, under the sanction of the Government of India, to keep the Political Agent of Kalat informed of current events on that part of the border and to assist in preserving amicable relations between the Nausherwanis and Rekis.

Internal affairs in Baluchistan appear to have received their due meed of attention. Further progress has been made in the prevention of the denudation of forests, both by restricting browsing and by the importation of fuel from Sind. Arrangements are being made to bring the forests in Zhob, Loralai and Nushki under the regular forest administration. Public works have had attention, and the total expenditure under this head is set down at something under four and a half lakhs. The most important undertaking during the year was the improvement of the Chuhar-Khel-Dhana road, connecting Fort Sandeman with Dera Ismail Khan. Hospitals and sanitation have not been lost sight of. Under railways, it is recorded that in the year under review about one-fourth of the work on the Nishpa tunnel was completed and about half the earthwork between Spez and Nishpa. Plate-laying was to begin on the west side of the Nishpa tunnel in June, and it was expected that the line would reach Kishingi before Christmas last. The land in the Kalat State occupied by the railway has been ceded to the British Government with full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind. Then it is recorded that the Political Agent, Chagai, having reported the failure of the water-supply at Nushki, the question of the proper site for the terminus of the railway had to be considered. A Committee met at Nushki and recommended that the terminus should be located at Ahmadwal, a place about twelve miles along the Nushki-Seistan trade route, where a plentiful supply was available. The question was still under consideration when the report was written, but has, doubtless, been long since satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately the report is belated, but in some instances the Governor-General's Agent has prudently brought the information up to date—that is, up to date later than the close of the official year 1903-4.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

GERMANY might take a lesson in dealing with uncivilised races from a recent report of the Administrator of British New Guinea. Captain Burton undertook a journey for the purpose of opening up communication with part of the interior of the Island hitherto believed inaccessible from the South Coast. The account which has been received by the Australian Government shows the expedition to have been very successful. Captain Burton met several tribes who were considered to be hostile to the Government and laid the foundation of friendly relations with them all. The country traversed was very mountainous, but everywhere the expedition was well received. In the case of tribes who had not been visited for five years, Captain Burton was surprised to find them quite trustful and perfectly at ease. He attributes this entirely to the influence of the coffee plantations at Sogeri, a fact which is, at the same time, testimony to the treatment the natives receive on the plantations. Shy mountaineers, though they are, many of these people spend two or three months working on the plantations where they meet natives from other districts. Ideas are exchanged, says Captain Burton, and they find that, after all, the Government is not the ogre they imagined it to be. The Administrator believes that the agricultural development of the country will do more towards assuring its stable prosperity and civilising the natives than is possible in the case of any other industry. Incidentally Captain Burton's narrative gives interesting information concerning the habits of these natives. The men of the Eaba and Wamai tribes are peculiar in their dress. They wear in most cases a short petticoat made of strips of the paper mulberry bark cloth. This, besides being an article of apparel, serves the useful purpose of tinder when fire is required to be caused by friction. The latter process does not consist in rubbing two pieces of wood together, which the children of civilization find so difficult an accomplishment. The apparatus of the Eaba and Wamai is more elaborate, but it seems to be extremely effective. Here is a description of the method followed in obtaining fire: "A small open-sided lean-to was built at one end of the house and beneath this one of the floor joists projected outwards from the wall. The end of the joist was split, and was kept open by an inserted stone. Hanging therefrom was a piece of narrow lawyer-vine about three feet in length. The native first of all tore a strand off his tobola (petticoat) which he crumpled and thrust into the split joist; he then took a firm grip of either end of the vine and standing back, drew it tensely backwards and forwards across the joist. In less than two minutes the tinder began to smoke and then dropping the vine and leaning down he blew it quickly into a red flame. On a subsequent occasion the same method was again demonstrated by a man holding the split stick down by standing thereon. This native means of making fire is by far the quickest I have seen anywhere hitherto." Captain Burton had arranged to meet the Resident Magistrate at Kokada and the encounter of the two parties was a matter of considerable astonishment for the carriers of both. Some of the Chiefs of the territories passed through accompanied the expedition to Port Moresby and none of them having previously seen the sea were filled with the usual wonder at the "magic of the ships and the mystery of the sea." The tangible results of Captain Burton's visit to the interior are that the confidence of the Chiefs and people has been won in hitherto unexplored territories, much scientific information was obtained and an overland fortnightly mail service has been established between Port Moresby and Kodada. The latter place is the Government station in the Yodda River district where the principal gold fields of the mainland are situate.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN 1904.

THE statement of accounts of Life Assurance and annuity business and abstracts of Actuarial Reports deposited with the Board of Trade, during the year ending 31st December last, affords some instructive reading. In that year, it seems the average face-value of the policies was smaller by £6, while the average premium was greater by 1s. 6d., than the averages of the previous year. This is explained by the increase of endowment policies, carrying heavier premiums, which has taken place in recent years. The modern policy-holder prefers a plan of assurance which, though it provides a smaller sum in the event of his death, is payable to himself at a specified age if he be then alive, thus combining the elements of life assurance with those of the savings bank. Indeed, the great popularity of investment-assurance has been the most conspicuous tendency of the life assurance business, during the past decade or more. The total amount of assurance in force at the close of 1904 was £9,654,540 in excess of that of the previous year. But it is interesting to observe that during 1904 the amount of ordinary life assurance actually decreased to the extent of £2,624,666, while endowment and investment-assurance increased by £12,279,206, as compared with the previous year. The business of Life Assurance steadily increases throughout the British Empire, and in Great Britain alone, last year, the net amount of assurance in force reached the sum of £686,328,174, made up of 2,234,565 policies, and showing an increase over the figures of the previous year, of £9,654,540 in amount of assurance, and 74,608 in number of policies. The income received during the year 1904 from premiums was £23,903,788, from purchase money of annuities £1,881,972, from interest and dividends £9,995,582, and from other items £184,482, making a total of £35,965,824, as against £34,596,158 in the previous year—an increase of £1,369,666. The outgo during the year 1904, comprising claims £16,727,304, bonuses £1,191,123, surrender values £1,599,106, annuities £2,030,031, commission and expenses of management £3,277,421, and other items £776,293, to which must be added the sum of £532,901 paid in dividends to shareholders, amounted to a total of £26,134,179, showing during the twelvemonth an excess of income over expenditure of £9,831,645, which brought the funds of the ordinary branch up to £277,537,214 at the close of the year. In the previous year the total outgo was £24,678,218 and the excess of income over expenditure £9,917,940. The average face value of each policy in force at the close of 1904 was £307 and the average annual premium £10 14s. In the previous year the corresponding figures were £313 and £10 12s. 6d.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 21st instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE total dividend distributed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company in 1904 was £6 10s. per cent as against £6. 6s. 6d. paid in 1903 and £6 3s. for 1902.

MR. W. BELL, Inspector of Chiefs Colleges in India, has now completed his inspection of these institutions and returned to Lahore. Rajkote College was closed on account of plague.

THERE is still a large sum wanted to make up the £50,000 required for the Kangra Relief Fund, and it is hoped that general subscriptions from all large towns in India will flow in rapidly. Money to meet the most pressing needs is wanted at once.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th April 1905, shews an Increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 42,977 mds. with a Decrease of Rs. 17,311 in the earnings.

THE Levy post which was raided last week in Zhob was at Shinbaz, thirty miles north of Fort Sandeman, and consequently only ten miles from both the Afghan and Waziri borders. It now appears that three men of the Zhob Valley Levy were killed and two wounded, while one coolie was killed and two wounded. There seems little doubt that Mahsuds were the offenders.

THE establishment rolls and working estimates of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for 1905 provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 305,31,551 against estimated earnings of Rs. 580,00,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 274,68,449 as nett earnings for the year. The coaching traffic is estimated at Rs. 143,00,000 and the goods traffic at Rs. 432,10,000 or Rs. 338 gross earnings per mean mile per week on a mileage of 2,803 miles.

THE Bombay-Punjab up mail Train when near Kharindwa, the station before Umballa, early on Sunday morning ran of the line and was completely derailed. The speed of the train at the time of the accident would be about 30 miles an hour: but happily no serious harm appears to have been done, though the passengers were much shaken and alarmed. This train passes through the Kharindwa station at 3-53, an hour and twenty minutes before the Howrah-Kalka Mail, which has, therefore, probably been considerably delayed by the accident.

THE pearl fishery this year constitutes a financial success upon which the Government and the Colony generally, in view of the alleged impoverished state of the local exchequer, are to be heartily congratulated, says the "Ceylon Observer." The total amount realised so far as ascertained is Rs. 2,510,621·25, including miscellaneous receipts. The total of the Government share from oysters is Rs. 2,460,976·96; the total number of oysters fished 49,250,189 and the average per thousand Rs. 49·99. Compared with past fisheries this year's eclipses everything on record and there can be no doubt that towards this excellent result, the scientific treatment of the oyster beds recommended by Professor Herdman and propagated by Mr. Hornell, has contributed a large share of success.

THE death has occured at Moradabad on the 27th instant of Raja Jai Kishen Das, C. S. I., for many years one of the notable figures of Native Society in the United Provinces. He belonged to an ancient family of Chambe Brahmans of Muttra, who emigrated to Etah. The Raja entered Government service in the Executive branch in the early fifties and made his mark in the Mutiny by his devotion to the interests of Government. Loyalty was the badge of the family and his elder brother suffered for it with his life, being killed by the rebels at Kasganj. Jai Kishen, more fortunate, survived the revolt and was rewarded with a Rajaship, a grant of lands and other distinctions. He eventually retired from the service as a Deputy Collector, but he was deeply interested in education and continued for many years to take an active part in the business of the Allahabad University, of which he was a Fellow. He has passed away at a ripe old age, after having enjoyed the regard of all classes, and in the knowledge that the family traditions will be well maintained. His son, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Permanand, is at present officiating as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, while one of his grandsons has succeeded in entering the Covenanted Civil Service and has been posted to the United Provinces.

ONE of the strangest incidents ever recorded in the annals of crime is alleged to have taken place at Szeged in Hungary, where a peasant woman, named Barua, is stated to have carried on a nefarious trade analogous to that of Romeo's "Culler of Simples," as a vendor of poisons. The climax to this Hecate's practice is said to have been reached by a husband and wife named Burus, each known to the other, applying to her and obtaining poison for use by each against the other. Both had some success, but neither died, and they are now to be tried, together with the woman Barua, for attempted murder.

THE Astronomer Royal for Scotland announces that a record was obtained at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, of the great Indian earthquake on the morning of April 4. The record began with some very minute tremors about 1 a.m., while the larger waves commenced about eight minutes later. The maximum disturbance was recorded about half-past one and was followed by one of almost equal severity a minute and a-half later. From that point the tremors were gradually reduced in amplitude until 4-43 a.m. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the earthquake was clearly registered by the seismograph in the observatory at Gottingen, an oscillation of one millimetre being recorded.

THE KAISER'S AWAKENING.

ANXIETY IN GERMANY.

THE undisguised anxiety with which the account of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier was received in Berlin, by politicians of all parties excepting the Pan-Teuton, tells its own tale: Germans can have but little confidence in their Sovereign's discretion to wax apprehensive at the mere thought of his having made a speech on Morocco soil. But they wax apprehensive at the merest nothing in these days, so nervous are they feeling, nervous especially with regard to everything that concerns the Kaiser. Notwithstanding the glowing accounts of his health and spirits, which his courtiers are always on the alert to spread abroad, his Majesty is undoubtedly looking both careworn and anxious just now, as if the burden he has to bear was telling on his strength. He has lost much of his old buoyancy of late, a touch, too, perhaps of his old overweening faith in himself and his nation, salt of the earth though they may be. It almost seems as if he was not quite so sure as he used to be that Germany is destined to sweep all before her, in spite of his appeal the other day to the young of his nation to yield to the conviction that Providence has great things in store for Teutons. The truth is, he has at length awakened to the fact that she is no longer playing that dominant role she used to play in European politics. In Bismarck's day never a move was made on the great international chess-board without an anxious glance towards Germany. Berlin was then the centre around which the whole world revolved; and there was hardly a country, but in framing its policy sought inspiration from the Iron Chancellor. Since then, however, things have changed, and in a way which Kaiser William would be more than human did he not take to heart. No one turns to Berlin now when in search of advice, no Foreign Minister dreams now, when deciding what to do and what to leave undone, of paying special heed to Count von Bulow's wishes. For although Germany is, of course, still a great power, she has lost the quite exceptional position she used to hold; she has come down in the world, in fact; and of all processes, coming down in the world is the most depressing.

And herein, says a writer in "The World," lies the secret of the anxiety with which peace-loving Germans regard the Imperial policy in Morocco. Knowing as they do how sorely the Kaiser is chafing at Germany's loss of prestige, now that he is at length alive to the fact that there has been a loss of prestige, they are haunted by the fear lest he be tempted into some rash venture by the hope of regaining her old position for her. And temptations for the restless and ambitious are rife in Tangier just now.

Although ever since the end of the South African war the more clear-sighted of the Kaiser's subjects have been aware that Germany was losing ground in the estimation of her neighbours, it is only since the war between Japan and Russia began that it has been brought home to the Kaiser himself how much ground she has really lost. Ten years ago, or even five, he would have laughed had anyone suggested that he would ever be able to go yachting while a great war was raging. To him it would then have seemed incredible that the time would ever come when he would have to stand aloof, with folded hands, while two great nations were fighting and with the two combatants practically ignoring his existence, neither appealing to him for advice, nor yet showing any special desire either for his help or even his sympathy. Yet this is precisely his position at the present time, and he knows it.

When the Kaiser did his best—and he certainly seems to have done his best—to bring about the present war, he had probably not a doubt in his mind but that it would conduce to his own personal honour and renown, as well as to the profit of his country. It is to the advantage of Germany that Russia should not be too strong, and nothing weakens a nation so much as war, it is to her advantage, too, to sell her war stores, and war stores Russia must buy while at war. Besides, even at that time his Majesty had become quite a fanatic on the subject of the Yellow Peril, and might, therefore, well argue that, in fighting Japan, Russia was fighting Germany's battles as well as her own. Thus Germany had everything to gain and nothing to lose by this war, or at least so it seemed to him, as to most of his subjects, in those days when peace and war still hung in the balance. Then he himself was personally in much the same position as his country, in that it seemed as if war must bring grist to his mill. A struggle between Russia and Japan would give him, of course, many opportunities of showing his warm sympathy with the Tsar, and thus of installing himself as his intimate friend and confidential adviser. It is an open secret that to instal himself in this position has for years been his most ardent wish; and one of the few things, he acknowledges he cannot understand—although he suspects the blame lies with the Tsaritsa Dowager—is why Tsar Nicholas has always met his advances so coldly. Then, once installed as friend and adviser to his brother-Sovereign, as he took it for granted he must be, he would be able to make his influence felt on the conduct of the war—to direct operations, in fact, and thus have the pleasure of playing the general without either risk or expense. He would also be able to make his influence felt when the day came for dictating terms of peace in Tokio, and might safely count, perhaps he thought, on receiving, in return for his kindly help, some proof of gratitude from the victorious Tsar in the form of an addition to the German possessions in the East. Little wonder, therefore, he hailed the beginning of the war with lively satisfaction, in spite of the indignant protests of many of his own subjects.

By throwing himself heart and soul on the side of Russia, as he did last year, Kaiser William might undoubtedly have scored a great diplomatic success, one fraught with advantages for Germany and with honour for himself. For this to be the case, however, General Kouropatkine must have routed Japan, and Tsar Nicholas must have allowed himself to be "captured." And instead of this it is Russia, not Japan, that has been routed; and the Tsar, far from being "captured," has, while accepting, though without any signs of gratitude, everything else the Kaiser could give him, turned a deaf ear to his offers of friendship, and thrust aside with scant ceremony his suggestions for the right management of military affairs. Kaiser William has put his money on the wrong horse, in fact, as others have done before him, and is now paying the penalty, as they, in their day, had to pay it. Germany has, it is true, made money by the war; but this is her only gain, as any gain she might have had by the weakening of Russia is more than counterbalanced by the loss entailed by the strengthening of Japan. As for the Kaiser himself, he has not a single gain to count; but, on the contrary, many losses. Hence this awakening. Had things turned out as he was sure they would turn out, and he had scored, thanks to his policy with regard to the war, a great success, he would probably have continued for years looking on himself as the supreme arbiter of Europe, a second Bismarck, one incomparably greater than the first. Whether the awakening will make for war or for peace is a point on which the outcome of this visit to Tangier may, perhaps, throw light. Meanwhile, it is not altogether without reason that Germans whose tastes do not incline to adventures should be feeling anxious; for, although the Kaiser landed in Morocco as a simple tourist, he certainly while there showed signs of wishing to transform himself into a treaty-maker, and place his mailed fist at the service of Sultan Mulai Abdul Aziz.

PARIS has within the past few days been the scene of a most lamentable tragic-comedy of the telephone. It is a tradition among despairing victims of the hello girl that there exists somewhere in the mysterious regions of the central bureau a magic number, the mere demanding of which brings self-willed damsels to submission and fear. A gentleman who believed he had possessed himself of this talismanic secret bethought him to try its powers. After being kept waiting at his bell for an unconscionable time, he poured into the ear of the offending maiden a demand for the mystic number. The effect was indeed magical, but not in the direction wished. The offended nymph abruptly shut off the offender, who could get no response at all to his repeated calls that day. He had been suspended for 24 hours by the telephone girl. He will not try the [illegible] number again.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) wires that General Linievitch reports that two Russian forces, on the night of the 29th instant, simultaneously attacked the Japanese near the town of Tunkhusian, driving the Japanese from five consecutive positions and occupying Tunkbusian.

Six destroyers are leaving Gibraltar for Malta to be docked prior to proceeding to China.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wires from Tsingtau that the Baltic fleet including that of Admiral Niebogatoff's is near Hainan.

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

The "Times of Ceylon's" Hongkong correspondent says :—Although Saigon has reported that the Baltic Fleet had left Kamranh Bay and were sailing southward on Wednesday, the s. s. Stettin sighted between thirty and forty vessels on Thursday afternoon in Honohe Bay, a hundred miles north of Kamranh Bay.

The Stettin was stopped by two cruisers, whose decks were stacked with bags of coal. The fleet appeared to be prepared for sea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REFORM.

Concessions to Sectaries.

REMISSION OF ARREARS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Easter midnight services at St. Petersburg passed off quietly and disturbances are not expected to-day.

Ukases have been issued remitting the arrears of Government loans made to the peasants during the bad harvest in the years from 1857 to the birth of the Tsarevitch, which arrears are estimated at seven-and-half millions sterling, removing most of the disabilities of the unorthodox sects regarding freedom of worship and civil rights. This includes the Mahomedans and Buddhists who no longer are officially qualified as heathens.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The report of the Russian Minister, M, Buliguine, provides for the convocation of a body to be styled the Duma of the Empire, distinct from the Council of the Empire.

The Easter Day has passed quietly at St Petersburg.

No reports of disorders have been received from the Provinces.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

At a banquet, last evening, Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni exchanged toasts describing the visit as an affirmation of the intimate relations and complete unanimity of the two countries.

THE FUTURE OF BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand's Ambition.

Reuter wires from Paris that the question of transferring Bulgaria into an independent kingdom, which has been brought before the European Governments, has not been received with any strong disfavour.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

Prince of Wales on Indian Art.

THE EASTERN VISIT.

At the banquet given by the Royal Academy, the rince of Wales in his speech said that he and the Princess would have ample opportunities of realizing the wonderful works of art in India created in the past. He hoped, he said, to lay the foundation of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta and he was proud to be associated with the first great architectural work in India inaugurated under the British Crown.

The Duke of Connaught in his speech said that there was every reason to be satisfied with the state of efficiency in which he found the troops in Egypt and the Mediterranean during his recent tour.

Lord Cromer, he said, had told him that all the administrative posts in the Sudan were at present occupied by military officers and his Lordship had nothing but praise for them.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Attitude of the Boers.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that the Boer leaders say that it is well-known they are not satisfied with the new Constitution, but have decided to accept it and participate in the elections.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

Accident to Mr. Newcomen.

The Commercial Mission which started from India to Persia has arrived at Bushire.

Mr. Newcomen, the Chief of the Mission, has been detained at Shiraz with a broken ankle and is expected in a fortnight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

ADMIRAL FOURNIER DECORATED.

LONDON, MAY 1.

His Majesty King Edward and President Loubet exchanged most cordial visits yesterday afternoon.

Crowds were waiting patiently in the rain and cheered the King with remarkable fervour.

M. Delcasse called on His Majesty and had an interview lasting twenty minutes.

The King received Admiral Fournier and congratulated him on the way he conducted the North Sea Enquiry.

His Majesty conferred the order of St. Michael and St. George on Admiral Fournier.

A State banquet was held at the Elysee Palace in the evening.

THE GAEKWAR IN ENGLAND.

Reception in London.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in London, and, though his visit is private, Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, the Political A.D.C., India Office, welcomed him in behalf of the Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. to-day and the same Company's s. s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia also at 9 p. m. to-day.

THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The transfer of the executive branch of the Supply and Transport Corps to Army head-quarters where it will be under the control of the Commander-in-Chief took place to-day, General Christopher making over his duties as Director General and leaving for Kasauli where he remains on leave pending completion of his tenure. The administrative branch, including the control of contracts, continues to be under the Military department of the Government of India.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener and Staff arrived here from tour to-day proceeding from Kalka by train.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A SLIGHT SHOCK AGAIN.

A slight earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon after several days' quiescence.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	17,805 9 9
Bennett. Coleman, Coy. Proprietors of the "Times of India"	250
Bomonjee Jamsetjee Wadia (London) ...	50
H. M. S.F.	200
Damoder Fatba Bhandare	1
N. H. P.	100
Dorabji Bhikaji Kanga	25
Total ...	18,431 9 9

WEATHER REPORT BY MARCONIGRAMS.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Arrangements have been made for daily transmission by wireless telegraphy of weather reports from Port Blair and from Slipper Island which lies to the north of Andamans. The readings from Port Blair will appear at once in the daily weather reports published at Simla, Calcutta and Madras and those from Slipper Island as soon as the observatory there has been completed.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

DURING the last few weeks the weather has become decidedly warmer and the advent of a thunderstorm, a fortnight ago, led to a temporary cooling of the atmosphere, writes our Kolhapur correspondent. Last week two weddings took place in the Camp Church, an event of somewhat rare occurrence in our small station.

On Tuesday, the 25th ult., every one assembled at the Church to witness the wedding of Mr. R. Sinclair, who some years ago was a well known cricketer in this part of the Presidency, and who is the son of Dr. Sinclair, one of the oldest residents in Kolhapur and Miss M. Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown of Chelsea, London.

The bride who looked charming was given away by her brother, Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., while Mr. Varley, I.C.S. afforded the services of best man to the bridegroom. After the ceremony was over a reception was held at Dr. Sinclair's bungalow at which His Highness the Maharajah and other Native Chiefs were present. Dr. Sinclair in a few appropriate words proposed the health of the happy pair who afterwards left by the evening train for Khandalla.

On the next day the Rev. W. Manton was married to Miss Freeman, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. Darby, assisted by the Rev. Leaky. Dr. Sinclair gave the bride away and Mr. Lucy supported the bridegroom as bestman. Mr. Manton, who is a member of the S. P. G. Mission, is now stationed at Ahmednagar, but the first eighteen months of his service were spent at Kolhapur and during his stay there he made himself universally popular.

Dr. Sinclair having very kindly afforded the use of his bungalow for the occasion, an adjournment was made thither after the wedding service was over. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Manton was proposed by Mr. Lucy and after the bridegroom had replied, the happy pair left Kolhapur by the evening mail for Poona where the honeymoon will be spent.

THE ASSAULT ON CAPT-RONAYNE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Judgement was delivered to-day by the Joint Magistrate, Alipore, in the case in which two Inspectors and a Mahamedan Conductor of the Tramway Co. were charged with rioting and assaulting Captain Ronayne R. A. M. C., at Tollygunge, on 30th March. The Magistrate acquitted all the accused of rioting, but convicted the Conductor of causing hurt and sentenced him to a fortnight's regorous imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees. The Tramway Co. intend appealing.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT'S ENCOURAGEMENT NECESSARY.

In course of a letter to the Government of India which is strongly supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Engineering and Iron Trade Association complain of the unnecessory restrictions placed on the development of their business by the Government of India, who insist on orders for bridges rolling stock etc., being executed through the Secretary of State. As this proceedure seriously hampers the spread of manufacturing industries in this country, the memorialists urge the Government to widen the list of imported Government requirements; to order or manufacture in India a larger number of articles than is now done ; to set aside for construction in India a certain proportion of Government requirements in the way railway bridges and rolling stock and transport of appliances ; to appoint a trained staff of inspectors for supervision of Indian work and to quicken indigenous supply of steel and iron by fostering their production and by facilitating the granting of concessions for mining, prospecting and licensing of properties.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A BEGGAR.

On Sunday night at the Roman Catholic Parsonage in Bow Bazar street, a professional beggar, named Stanislaus Fox, who had only one leg, murdered the Parsonage Durwan by fracturing his skull by striking him with his iron bound crutch over a quarrel.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Major C. Griffiths, 16th Cavalry, has been appointed as Assistant Transport Registration Officer, No. 4 Circle.

Colonel Drummond, 38th Central India Horse, acts as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service troops during General Beatsons' absence on special duty.

Major Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, is ap pointed attache in the Military Department of the Government of India.

Captain Jackson, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the 5th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.

The continuation of the tentative reduction in the period of qualifying service for promotion to the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers has been approved for another year from the 1st April 1905.

After the 31st March 1906, no provisional promotion will be made of Lieutenants of the Royal Engineers who have not passed the necessary examinations.

It has been decided that only officers of over 5 and under 18 years' service are eligible to attend the Army Veterinary schools at Poona and Simla.

Captain G. B. Kensington R. E. comes out in May next for a tour of duty in India.

We understand that the Government of India have been asked to reconsider their decision in the matter of the free rations granted to the troops—Sappers, Gurkhas and Pioneers—in return for the work which they did in the Kangra Valley after the earthquake.

ARRIVALS, May 1.

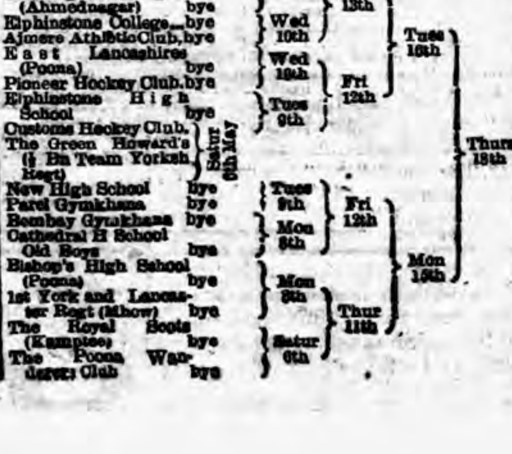
Lieut R Nicolas, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, from Sialkote.
2nd Lieut H Dundas, 1 Norfolk Regt, on duty from Rawal Pindi
Lieut H. Lloyd, 1st North Regt, on leave from Jullundur
Lieut and Quarter-Master H Belcher, 1st North Regt from Jullundur
Lieut A N D Scott, 2nd Lancers, on leave from Fyzabad
Captain P W Game, R A, on leave from Allahabad
Captain A Hewlett, 39th C I Horse, on leave from Agar
Lieut Hankin Leicester Regt, on duty from Belgaum
Captain H H Mere, Adjt, Deolali Depot, on leave from Deolali
Lieut Coates, R A M C, on sick leave from Mount Abu
Lieut Col G R C Westropp, S and T C, on leave.
Capt D G Bryce, 76th Punjabis, on leave from Secunderabad
Capt F J Fraser, A D C, to Lieut. Governor Burma leave from England.

DEPARTURES, May 1.

Major G A Dale, Director of Farms, on leave to England
Captain F J Fraser, 33rd P I, return from leave to Rangoon
Lieut Col C H Beatson, 10th Lancers from leave to Cawnpore
2nd Lieut G A T Cox, 1st Gloster Regt, on leave to Hobart, Tasmania
Lieut J M G Buller, 57th Rifles, on leave to England
Capt F A Iles, R E on duty to Ishapur
Capt A Hewlett, 39th C I Horse, on furlough to England
Capt C B Mundy, 1st Leic Regt on leave to England
Major R McMinn, R A M C on leave to England

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament begins on Saturday next. The draw took place at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday evening with the following result :—


Grant Medical College bye
Connaught Rangers (Ahmednagar) bye
Elphinstone College bye
Ajmere AthleticClub bye
East Lancashires (Poona) bye
Pioneer Hockey Club bye
Elphinstone High School bye
Customs Hockey Club
The Green Howard's (1 Bn Team Yorksh. Regt)
Satur 6th May
New High School bye
Parel Gymkhana bye
Bombay Gymkhana bye
Cathedral H School Old Boys
Bishop's High School (Poona) bye
1st York and Lancaster Regt (Mhow) bye
The Royal Scots (Kamptee) bye
The Poona Wanderers Club bye
Thurs 11th
Wed 10th
Wed 10th
Tues 9th
Tues 9th
Mon 8th
Mon 8th
Satur 6th
Satur 13th
Fri 12th
Fri 12th
Thur 11th
Tues 16th
Mon 15th
Thurs 18th

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Football Leagues.

COUNTY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE present football season, so far as the Association code is concerned, will long be remembered as one of the most interesting in the history of the game. More often than not the different League championships, at this stage, are foregone conclusions, but the exact opposite is the case on the present occasion. Even now, with but three weeks to go, the contests for the three important League championships are as open as ever. Among the seniors Everton, Newcastle United, and Manchester City are struggling hard for the honours. Everton, it is true, are in a slightly better position than the other two, while Newcastle United have a very slight pull over the Manchester team, but the difference between the three is so small that either of these teams may secure the championship. More than ordinary interest is undoubtedly being taken in the doings of the Newcastle team. For the first time in their career, the Tynesiders have reached the final for the English Cup. In addition, their position in the League table suggests that with a little luck they will secure this championship. Then, if they defeat Aston Villa at the Palace at the end of the present week, and so bring off the "double event," what, a great triumph it will be.

On Saturday the Newcastle men had a capital practice game. At least, their match with Notts Forest could be regarded as nothing else. The Tynesiders, without exerting themselves unduly, secured the easiest of victories by five goals to one. A big surprise was in store for the Aston Villa club's supporters, for even though the team had to visit Middlesbrough, it was not thought that the Cup finalists would have much difficulty in securing the full points. But there was no mistaking the manner in which the Middlesbrough men went about their work. The team was just about as desperate as it could well be. A defeat most probably meant reduction to the junior division, whereas a success might easily save them this disgrace. And they succeeded all right, sending the Villa away with a 3—1 defeat to think about. Coming on top of their failure against Newcastle United earlier in the week, this unproductive visit to Middlesbrough does not say much for the Villa's prospects at the Crystal Palace. It was rather curious that Everton could not do more than hare the points with Stoke. The latter, it is true, had the advantage of being at home, but their form has been so poor that the game was looked upon as a certain two points for Everton. It will be distinctly irritating to the Everton team's supporters if their players are robbed of the League championship at the last moment, especially after their capital, but unsuccessful, struggle for Cup honours. By defeating Woolwich Arsenal in the last five minutes of the game by a single goal, obtained from a penalty kick Manchester City maintained their third position in the table. The Citizens may, of course, improve on last year's performance and secure the championship, but their success in this direction can only be brought about by failure on the part of both the Everton and Newcastle teams which on the present form of these two clubs is hardly to be expected.

As interesting as it could possibly be is the contest between the three leading clubs in the second division, not only for the championship, but for promotion as well. With the Bolton Wanderers resting, the state of affairs has become somewhat uneven. But Liverpool are deservedly at the head, and unless there is a big falling off in their form there they will remain. At any rate, the team appears to be certain of returning to the company of the seniors. The Liverpool team has over and over again this season showed its superiority over the majority of its rivals, and on Saturday the men gave further proof of their capabilities. No fewer than eight times did they beat the defence of the Burslem Port Vale eleven. Indeed, the game was no game at all, for throughout the Liverpool players did practically as they liked. As anticipated, Manchester United found Gainsborough Trinity hard to beat, and as a matter of fact, had to be content with half the points. Liverpool, as already suggested, should retain their position at the head of affairs, while it now looks as if the Bolton Wanderers will be the other team to secure promotion.

During the last year or two the Association code has made remarkable headway in the heart of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where a decade ago Rugger was not only supreme, but practically universal. Twelve months since we saw the Bradford City Club rise from the ashes of the defunct Manningham Club, once a powerful member of the Yorkshire Rugby Confederation, but which dwindled into insignificance after the formation of the Northern Union. A good many other Northern Union clubs have also ceased to exist ; others are "in extremis." Among the former is the Holbeck Club, one of the many organizations that helped to make Leeds a great centre of Rugby football. The Holbeck ground is henceforward to be the headquarters of a new Association club, which has assumed the title of Leeds City. This club has been formed by a number of influential gentlemen, at the head of whom is Mr. Norris Hepworth, who is the "chief" of a big firm of wholesale clothiers. The company was formally registered at Somerset House on Friday. It is to have an authorised capital of £10,000. Mr. Gilbert Gilles, of Chesterfield, has been appointed manager of the new club, and already the necessary steps have been taken with a view to securing a place in the Second Division of the Football League. There is said to be no doubt about this being obtained. The "Yorkshire Post" states that "promises of support from influential clubs situated in all quarters under the control of the League have been received in such numbers and with such genuine expressions of interest and goodwill as to lead to the belief that the election of the club is virtually assured" Holbeck is one of the denselypopulated suburbs of Leeds, and the football ground is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city. The promoters of the new club appear to entertain no doubt concerning the success of their venture, and its formation will in all probability, deal a heavy blow at the Northern Union, especially at the Hunslet Club, which is next door to Holbeck.

Another cricket season is now fast approaching. In many centres players are already putting in some preparatory work. Before the present month has run its course the first match of a very heavy programme will have been played—the game at the Oval between Surrey and London County, which begins on the 24th instant. This, however, does not rank as a first-class fixture, for the Crystal Palace club has been compelled to retire from the charmed circle, and it also failed to gain admission to the ranks of the second-class counties, so that "W. G." and his merry men will for the time being have an independent existence. It need be none the less useful on that account. The place of London County in the "First" division has been taken by Northamptonshire. Of course, the visit of the Australians will be great feature of the coming season, and their presence among us will probably cause less interest than usual to be taken in the struggle for the county championship. But the Australians, hard workers though they are, cannot be in more than one place at a time, so that except at rare intervals the followers of cricket will have to be content with the customary fare, and concentrate their attention on the doings of the county elevens.

As champions, it is perhaps only right and proper to deal with the Lancashire club's prospects first. The fact that all last year's players will be available this promises another successful season for the club. So far, however, it is not known whether W. Brearley, the fast bowler, will assist the side. At the close of last season Brearley—probably the best amateur fast bowler we have—announced his intention of retiring from the team. There is no need to enter into the whys and wherefores of the case. Sufficient to say that some dissatisfaction existed, and it ended in the amateur's retirement. But, so far as we can understand, there is every reason to hope that Brearley will again assist his county. Last season he did excellent work, in county matches alone capturing seventy-seven wickets for just over twenty-one runs apiece, and a player of this calibre can ill be spared. Of the new hands, Heap, Rowlands, and Sladen are the most prominent. The first mentioned showed very fair form last season, for in four matches he scored sixty-six runs, and also proved himself of use as a bowler. The club's programme for the season is an extensive one, embracing engagements with all the counties except Hampshire, and the newcomers, Northampton, and two matches with the Australians. In addition, the fourth Test match is to be played at Old Trafford, on July 24, 25, and 26. Financially, the club is in a very satisfactory position, for concurrently with the series of victories in the field there came a corresponding measure of support from the public, which enabled the committee to close the year with a substantial balance. As compared with the previous year, the membership of the club shows a slight decrease, there now being 2,793 members, 655 lady subscribers, and 76 life members.

Cricketers in the broad-acred shire are looking forward to a splendid season. The championship was lost last year, but a determined effort will be made to recover it during the next few months. To this end practice begins at Headingly shortly. Several young players of promise have been invited to participate in it, and they will have the benefit of the advice of the veterans. Like a good many other counties, Yorkshire are in need of a fast bowler, and it is hoped that one will be unearthed while practice is in progress. The colts who are to be persevered with are Rudstone, Rothery, Wilkinson (W. H.) and Wainwright. Hey, of Bowling Old Lane, near Bradford, and Hutchinson, of Leeds, are also very promising batsmen, and they will receive every encouragement. When one realises the systematic way in which the Yorkshire County Club sets to work to find and make first-class players, one ceases to wonder at the success which has attended the team during the past ten years or so. Of course, it is not every county that can afford to set about the business in the way Yorkshire does. The commiitee, in their last report, had to deplore a loss of £588 on the season 1904, and, oddly enough, this was attributed to unfavourable weather. Though the summer, as a whole, was exceptionally fine, the Yorkshire home fixtures were often interfered with by inclement weather. The Gloucester, Notts, Worcester, Warwick, Essex, Hants and South African matches were all affected by rain, and bitterly cold weather was associated with the Surrey and Leicester matches played at Bradford. Notwithstanding the falling-off in the receipts and the consequent deficit, the Yorkshire Club still has funds amounting to £10,604 standing to its credit, £6,000 being on loan to the Sheffield Corporation and £4,500 to the Bradford Corporation.

During the coming season all the players who assisted Yorkshire last year will be again available, with the exception of Mr. Frank Mitchell, who has returned to South Africa. As usual, Mr. Ernest Smith's scholastic duties will prevent him giving his valuable assistance to the county before August. Irving Washington intends returning to England next month, but it is feared that his health will not permit of his participating in county cricket. However, that is a matter that will be decided in due course. Lord Hawke will again captain the team, but he will not be back in England in time to play in the matches against Somerset and Gloucester at Taunton and Bristol, but he hopes to arrive in time to take up his duties in the game against Worcestershire on May 11. In his lordship's absence the captaincy will devolve on the Hon. F. S. Jackson. The Yorkshiremen's western tour is, by the way, to last a fortnight, for in addition to the three first-class matches already referred to, the team open the season with a game against a South Wales eleven, to be played, at Cardiff. Cricketers in the Principality will no doubt greatly appreciate this opportunity of seeingthe representatives of the White Rose. The Australians are to pay three visits to Yorkshire. Their chief mission will, of course, be that for the third Test Match, which begins at Leeds on July 3, but they also meet the county team at Sheffield on May 22, and at Bradford on June 5. For the rest, the county programme comprises fourteen first-class matches and six in the second class—all on Yorkshire grounds. Reverting to the question of encouraging young players, we may mention that the county committee have engaged a few professionals and allocated them to different grounds and from time to time they will receive a little coaching. In due course the men are to be drafted into the second eleven, and it is hoped that as they gain more experience they will develop into players worthy of a place in the county eleven. The county club has now a membership of 3,300, but it is hoped to add to this big total before long. Altogether Yorkshire' prospects are most encouraging.

Regarding the hunting season which in most countries is already ended expressions of disappointment are very general. It is true that during the last six weeks hounds were almost everywhere seen to advantage, but six weeks is only a small proportion of the five months during which the chase is in progress. Climatic conditions cannot be held altogether responsible for the indifferent sport obtained in many countries through the greater part of the season. There is too much reason to fear that in various parts of England foxes are degenerating. It is coming to be the exception to rouse out a really bold, staunch customer; and if foxes are deficient in heart and bottom really good runs are impossible. Another factor has unquestionably contributed towards this proverty of sports. In no previous season has over-riding been so prevalent, and it is time some action were taken to check the inconsiderate conduct of the small minority who thus spoil the fun of the greater number. It is easier, however, to indicate the difficulty than to find a remedy for it. When a Master sees his hounds unduly pressed on at a check, so that the huntsman has no chance to cast them properly and the line of an enterprising fox is lost ; or when, again, he sees members of the field actually riding ahead of the pack—in such cases of barefaced interference what action lies open to him ? Remonstrance doubtless has been tried and tried again, but offenders of this kind are notoriously thick-skinned. In the last resource he can only order hounds to be taken home, and Masters are naturally loth to adopt such drastic measures and punish the many for the fault of the few. The Ledbury country is one of the few in which sport was above the average. Mr. R. Carnaby Forster, the Master, has had charge of these hounds for five years, and is to be congratulated on doing so well in a season which elsewhere was unsatisfactory.

Whatever may be the cause, it usually happens that falls are particularly prevalentduring the closing days of the season. All would regret to hear of the accident that recently befell Mr. W. Tailby, who despite his eighty years is still riding hard to hounds. He took a nasty tumble over timber, hurting his shoulder and being badly shaken, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Tailby was Master of the pack that bore his name, otherwise known as the Billesdon or South Quorn. He was succeeded by Sir Bache Cunard, who in turn gave place to Mr. Fernie, the present Master. Captain Forester the new Master of the Quorn, is laid up with a broken rib, the result of a fall at Gaddesby Brook, and during a run with the Cheshire hounds Mr. J. H. Stock M.P., was kicked in the face after horse and rider had fallen at a fence. Altogether the list of accidents has been unduly lengthy this season, and one recalls with sincere regret that several falls entailed fatal results, six persons at least, including one lady, having lost their lives in the hunting field.

THE Harvard Observatory in Arizona reports that the colour of that portion of the planet Mars known as the Erythræum Sea has changed from blue-green to chocolate-brown. Professor Pickering, discussing this statement, suggests that the phenomenon is due merely to the effects of the climate on the colour of the vegetation. Mars, we are told, has experienced a mild winter; no snow has been observed up to the present.

M. P. SUED.

STEPDAUGHTER'S ACTION AGAINST MR. FLETCHER MOULTON.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Joyce began the hearing of an action brought by Mrs. Kenneth Grahame, wife of the secretary of the Bank of England, and her sister, Miss Thompson, against Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., for the Launceston Division of Cornwall. The plaintiffs asked for an account of the income of the residuary estate of their mother, who married Mr. Moulton in 1875. Mrs. Moulton died in 1888, leaving her residuary estate in fourths, one-fourth going to Mr. Moulton and the remainder to three of her children by a former marriage. The plaintiffs were two of these. The defence is that the plaintiffs agreed to pay their portions of the income of the trust estate to the defendant, the latter allowing them to continue to reside with him and paying their personal expenses. Mr. Moulton was called and was cross-examined by Mr. Lush, K. C.

Are you certain that it was so clearly understood that the whole of their income was to go to your account that the plaintiffs could not have forgotten it ?—I am sure they could not have forgotten it.

You did not suggest that they should have any other advice about it ?—I told them what the trust income amounted to. The will of the testatrix was read to Courtauld Thompson, the plaintiff's brother, but I do not think that the plaintiffs were present.

Mr. Moulton gave several lengthy answers to questions, and his lordship suggested that the witness should not argue the case, but leave the arguments to his counsel.

Mr. Moulton.—I will be on my best behaviour (laughter).

Did these ladies assist you in electioneering matters ?—As elections are very important events in a family they are all turned out (laughter). If the plaintiffs did not accept my proposal they might have made a counter proposal. Their mother was gone and there was a question whether they should remain with me or not. I gave them a proposal on which they could remain ; if they did not accept it they would have gone. I never contemplated that they would not accept the terms.

Asked as to the extent of the weekly expenses of the ladies of the family when travelling abroad, the witness could not give specific figures. "Of course," he said. "the expenses were considerable. The ladies travelled in very great comfort." He pointed out, as showing the character of some of the items charged to household expenses, that in one case a payment of something under £20 was made to Gunter's, the confectioners, for delicacies in respect of Mr. Kenneth Grahame, who was then engaged to one of the Miss Thompsons. Other payments were for nursery books, of which Miss Thompson formed a library, and which she took away with her when she married.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hughes, K. C., the witness admitted that in the accounts presented there were items representing articles bought for him to present to other people.

Were these items for dresses used for electioneering purposes ?—Not at all. There were a dozen pairs of gloves included, and a parasol costing 14s. 9d. The gloves were for the ladies to shake hands with the horny-handed sons of toil (laughter).

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. Hughes, K. C., in opening for the plaintiffs, said that he proposed to deal with it in two ways ; first, on the assumption that every word the defendant had said was accurate. Even from that point of view, he should contend that Mr. Fletcher Moulton could not succeed. But the second position of the plaintiffs was an absolute denial of the arrangement explained by Mr. Fletcher Moulton.

No copy of the will of Mrs. Fletcher Moulton had been shown to the Misses Thompson. All that the defendant had done had been to tell them that the approximate amount of their income would be £600 each. The learned counsel submitted that before making the bargain, as alleged, the defendant was bound, in honour and in law, to put the whole facts before the plaintiffs. Moreover he should have taken steps to see that they obtained sound legal advice. In all probability, if advice had been taken, the plaintiffs would have been shown the unwisdom of spending the whole of their income, as it was contended that they had done.

As a matter of fact said Mr. Hughes, nothing was more improbable than that a cold-blooded arrangement such as that spoken of by Mr. Fletcher Moulton should have taken place—that within a fortnight of the death of the testatrix, her children should have been asked, and should have consented, to contribute their share of the trust fund to the expenses of the defendant's household. No bargain of that kind, if entered into, could be binding as between the trustee and the cestui que trust, unless the beneficiaries had been first made acquainted with their legal position.

MRS. GRAHAME'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Kenneth Grahame, one of the plaintiffs, was then called. She was allowed a seat in the witness-box and was supplied with a glass of water. She was, apparently, in delicate health and labouring under considerable nervous strain. Her evidence was given at first in a halting and low voice, but before the examination in chief concluded, warming to her subject, she made little speeches in reply to her counsel, though her evidence was still difficult to hear. She admitted that in the garden, on the day of her mother's funeral and after the reading of the will, Mr. Fletcher Moulton had told her that there would be something for each of them, and that things had better go on as before, and he would take care of the money or things, she could not remember which ; but she declared that she had been unaware of the financial arrangements subsisting in the establishment during her mother's lifetime or of the extent of her mother's property. She denied that she had been made acquainted with the terms of her mother's will, or that she had been even told the names of the trustees. She was not present during the reading of the document, nor had she been supplied with a copy or even an abstract of the will until some time after her marriage, in 1899.

Counsel asked "Do you remember Mr. Moulton, within a fortnight of your mother's death, asking you and your sister and brother to go into the library to discuss an arrangement with him ?"

I know he did not, replied Mrs. Grahame. No such interview ever took place as between me and him. The witness made this statement with deliberation and some emphasis.

She was also understood to deny that Mr. Moulton gave her any information as to a legacy left her by her grandmother until after her marriage. One day Mr. Moulton called. and, whilst chatting on general matters, he said, "Oh, I have got some money for you." She thanked him, and he then said, "Perhaps I had better go on looking after it, as you do not understand monetary affairs." Eventually she wrote to him about the money, because she wanted it.

Mr. Moulton had said that he had told her about the legacy years before, and had stated that he would allow her 4 per cent. on it, but that was not accurate.

The witness, speaking of Mr. Moulton's political campaigning. said that she and her sister had acted as his hostesses. "We helped him in nursing the constituency he was going to fight. We had to pay many calls, open bazaars, and travel long distances, and generally help the defendant in his political work."

She added :—"During one whole year, we nursed an East-end constituency, and had to make journeys of 14 miles there and back. This we did not because we were personally interested in politics, but because we saw that the defendant was anxious to succeed in political life."

The witness declared that up to the time of her marriage she was never told anything about the trust property and that no account as to her share was ever submitted to her. In the course of one of her long and almost inaudible statements, the witness, in a kind of reverie was understood to express the surprise which had come upon her at finding that a successful professional man like the defendent should think it needful to supplement his large income by the few hundreds a year put aside for herself and her relatives. He had not only had the use of her mother's fortune during that lady's lifetime, but had had everything her mother had possessed in kind.

Asked as to why she had put no pressure upon Mr. Moulton to bring about a settlement until 1902, the witness explained that at that time she was about to become a mother, and was not in good health, and she thought it desirable to make her own will. Then it was that she looked at her mother's will to see what she herself had to leave. "It was simply from that point of view that I went into the matter," she said. She was not conscious of living in the defendant's house under the terms of any bargain whatever.

THE READING OF THE WILL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, K. C., the witness reiterated the statement that she had not been invited to hear her mother's will read. She asserted that it had been by the merest chance that she found out that her mother had left her anything. But she admitted that she had never questioned Mr. Fletcher Moulton on the subject.

For thirteen years, then, said Mr. Neville, "so indifferent were you to monetary affairs that you never asked the defendant what your position was ?"

That is so, answered the witness.

You knew that Mr. Fletcher Moulton could tell you ?—Yes.

Or that Mr. Courtauld Thompson could tell you ?—Yes.

Counsel endeavoured to elicit a reason from Mrs. Grahame for this apparent indifference, but could only get from her that she was restrained in the matter by a feeling of delicacy.

This led to a query as to how she accounted for her financial position in the defendant's household and she replied that she accounted for it in two ways :—First, we were of immense social and politi cal service to the defendant; and secondly, I remembered the value of the use of my mother's income had been to him in starting him on his career. The witness had never thought that she and her relatives were paying the defendant a fixed sum for board and lodging.

You thought that the whole of the expenditure you were indulging in was coming out of Mr. Fletcher Moulton's pocket? I do not know. I did not trouble my mind about it much.

The general idea the witness had formed in her own mind as to the income she was entitled to was that it amounted to somewhere about £300 a year.

That sum you imagined was accumulating for you during a period of eleven years? "I supposed that it was being looked after."

Why did not you ask for the accumulations due to you? I knew nothing about the trust.

"Why did not you ask?"—"I did not think it necessary. If I had known that there was £6000 due to me, I should not have asked for it. It would have come much better from the defendant to have mentioned the matter to me. I did not mention the matter to my brother Courtauld, because I did not know that he had any power over the trust. I did not know that my brother was having money advanced to him for his business by the defendant, nor was I aware that Courtauld was paying £200 a year for his board and lodging."

The witness admitted that she obtained all the money she wanted through her sister and brother, but she had not wondered at it.

"I suppose that you thought it a sort of Divine ordinance that they should supply you with money?"

The witness's reply to this did not reach the reporters' box. She had not told her husband before her marriage about the money; that she believed to be due to her, and which Mr. Moulton was "looking after."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Neville.

PAYMENT OF SHOP BILLS.

Because I did not, replied the witness. She and her sister ordered dresses and things from shops, and the bills were paid in due course by the defendant, but she rendered no special account of such matters. The bills were there. She resented the suggestion that the bills were to be paid by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and that, therefore, it did not matter. Of course, it "mattered" that purchases should be reasonable and properly accounted for. The account for her wedding dress was sent to the defendant, and also a 1901 account for teeth which came to her after her marriage. Before her marriage she had used the defendant's money for all she wanted.

"You believed that you had large accummulations, and yet you went out into the world not barefoot, but with an empty purse, because of this delicacy of which you speak,"?—I told my husband that I should have £620 a year.

That was what you were entitled to tell him, from my point of view. You did not tell him what you were entitled to from your point of view.—I could not tell him, because I had not got it—I have not got it yet. (Laughter.) It would have been disappointing to him.

In re-examination the witness said that if she wanted money at Mr. Moulton's she used to get it from the butler. Things that she ordered would be paid for by her brother or sister by cheque.

The case was adjourned.

TWO POETS AND A DRAPER.

One of the block of shops at the south-eastern end of Regent-street, part of which is being pulled down in connection with the demolition of St. James's Hall was once the scene of a ludicrous incident, in which Thomas Campbell and Robert Southey were the central figures. The poets were walking down Regent-street one day, when they were accosted by a wretched beggar woman, who implored them to give her a copper. They had no small change on them, so they turned into a neighbouring draper's shop for the purpose of changing a sovereign. The shopman was attending to a customer at the moment, and Campbell's rather imperious request was not at once attended to. Campbell, thereupon, became irritable, and in his excitable way peremptorily repeated his request. The shopman not unnaturally resented his tone, and a heated altercation ensued, which ended in the master of the shop jumping over the counter, seizing the poet by his coatcollar, accusing him of creating a disturbance for some dishonest purpose, and sending to Vine-street for a policeman.

In a few minutes, two constables arrived, one of whom took hold of Campbell while the other attended to Southey. Campbell was by this time inarticulate with rage. Southey, however, managed to explain matters, and revealed their identity. The moment he uttered Campbell's name, one of the policemen, a Scot, backed away two or three paces, and with an air of veneration exclaimed, "Guidness, mon, is that Maister Cammell, the Lord Rector of Glasgow?" By this time the draper and Campbell had cooled down, and the matter terminated to the satisfaction of all parties in apologies and hearty handshaking.

RUSSIAN NAMES.

A few observations upon some prominent names about which popular misconception exists are sent by a correspondent of "Notes and Queries." The name of the eminent general Kuropatkin, pronounced as spelt, is of humble origin, being traced to the fowl kuropatka, a kind of partridge. There is no connection with the princely name Kuropatkin, which is apparently related to the verb kropotit, to make a fuss. The name of the admiral of the Baltic Fleet is generally erroneously transliterated Rozhdestvensky, the easy inference being that it is an adjective from rozhdestvo, Christmas. As I recently corrected a Russian, the name is really Rozhestvensky, and perhaps comes from rozh, barely, or rozha, a face. Bezobrasov (bez, without; obraz, form) is an unpromising name, signifying ugly or uncultured. Sakharov is evidently from sakhar, sugar, a familiar Indo-European word. Niebogatov is from ne, not; bogati, rich. General Linievitch is, I believe, of Polish origin and his name may have come from len, flax, though at first glance it resembles linia, a line. The Ober-Procurator of the Holy Synod M. Pobiedonostsev, bears a name worthy of a Crusader (pobieda, victory nosets bearer).

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent states that Dr. Charles Jacobs, of Brussels, announces to the Belgian medical faculty that he has found the cancer microbe, first discovered by Dr. Doyen, in every case treated by himself. On first proving this by repeated experiments Dr. Jacobs sent for Dr. Doyen, who came to Brussels to give him his new cancer serum. Since then Dr. Jacobs has met with success in every case treated with the serum. In recognition of his services to science the British Gynæcological Society of London has made Dr. Jacobs an honorary member.

Sir George Taubman Goldie, President-designate of the Royal Geographical Society, is an exemplification of the truth of the saying of the retiring president, Sir Clements Markham, that "private enterprise, as opposed to Government action, is the essence of British character." Sir George, a private man, an ex-officer of Engineers, a traveller in Egypt and other North African countries, took a hand in the scramble for Africa, and despite the opposition of Gambetta and Bismarck secured Nigeria for the Empire. When, in the late 'seventies, Goldie and his brother journeyed up the Benue, the idea occurred to Sir George that here was a field where the example of Rajah Brooke, in Sarawak, might be imitated. Of the company (subsequently known as the Royal Niger Company) formed to carry into practice Goldie's idea, the late Lord Aberdare was asked to become chairman, because of his, then, position as president of the Geographical Society, and in due time Sir George is to occupy the same position. After twenty years devoted to West Africa, Sir George severed his connection with the Niger Company on the Imperial Government taking over direct control of the vast territory which he had painted red on the map of Africa. His knowledge of that continent is not confined to the West Coast; he has been to East Africa and Uganda; was with Cecil Rhodes at Groot Schuur, not long before the death of that fellow-builder of Empire, and is now a director of the Chartered Company. Moreover, he has travelled from China to Peru—from the Yangtse Kiang to the Andes. Yet, withal Sir George is not a Briton in the strict sense—but the most eminent of living Manxmen. The Taubman in his name is Manx. Sir George has many honours. His Privy Councillorship, conferred in 1898, is a memento of the failure of the policy of pin-pricks, then a favourite pastime at the Quai d'Orsay.

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

The following is a summary of the special report on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 15th April:—

Ahmedabad.—There is no material change in the situation. The mango crop promises to be good, and the mhowra, which is an article of food for the Kolis in the Parantij taluka and Modasa petha, is fair. Sufficient field and other employment available in Parantij, Daskroi, Sanand and Dhandhuka talukas and Modasa and Gogho pethas. One more test work has been ordered to be opened in the Viramgam taluka. Price of bajri varying from 20 lbs. at Gogho to 30 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Standing crops thriving in Borsad taluka. Harvesting of minor crops continues in parts of Nadiad and Anand talukas. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Thasra taluka. Jowari and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Matar, Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. Sowing of sundhia jowari continues in parts of Mehmadabad taluka. The mhowra crop promising in parts of Anand taluka and the season commenced in Nadiad taluka. Fodder-supply scanty in parts of Nadiad taluka, and its importation continues. Measures for the improvement of water supply in progress in Matar and Kapadvanj talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of Nadiad and Thasra talukas. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee. The numbers on relief have fallen, and it is anticipated that no additional works will be required.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation.

Broach.—Standing irrigated crops in fair condition in parts of Jumbusar taluka. Picking of cotton completed throughout the district. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmedabad for the improvement of the water-supply of that district.

The test works opened in the three talukas of the Sholapur District have been closed as they have failed to draw.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts shows 4357 persons on relief and test works with 197 dependants and 84 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.

HARDSHIPS OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Railway authorities and the Government to the numerous hardships suffered by third class passengers, generally on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways. The crowds to the passenger trains in ordinary times and on the occasion of public fairs are no doubt abnormally great, but these are a source of handsome income to the Railways, and the passengers, besides, though poor, are human beings endowed with feelings, albeit gentle and devotional, and I think have every right to be treated as such and the Government, I believe, has a duty to see that Railway regulations and announcements are not transgressed in a manner most troublesome to its poor subjects.

If you, sir, were to see the farce of "Moglai" enacted at the Bhusaval Station at the time of letting in passengers at that station into the Jabulpore passenger train for Bombay: the regular pushing and beating by the laughing and perspiring policeman at the entrance, the cries of women and children and the quarrels of men trying to come to the platform, I daresay, you will not spare your vigorous pen a moment over the shameless scene. Such scenes are to be met with in many places, especially at the Junctions. At the time of fairs special trains are so sparingly ordered that 15 people in a small S. M. compartment becomes the rule. This was the case on the S. M. R. for more than the last week at Kolhapur during the Jotiba Fair.

What mean the words on the compartment "To seat 10 persons" or "8 persons"? Are they not responsible that the statement is adhered to? If it is an offence on the part of a member of of the public to enter a carriage with the maximum number of persons when he is asked by a Railway authority to come out, should not the Railway authorities be held responsible for pushing into a carriage a number of passengers much beyond the maximum? Will some lawyer-reader inform us on the point? And if, they get the money why should they not have special trains? Should not the Station Masters be held responsible if they fail to communicate in time to the proper authorities the necessity for more special trains? These are questions to which sympathisers with the poor public should be alive. I had a mind once to have the signatures of three or four hundred people, all passengers and to send an application signed by them to the Government in this connection. Indeed, the passengers bitterly complained if the "Sircar" knew and had sanctioned these arrangements. But I thought the better course would be first to bring the matter to the notice of the Railway authorities, leader of public opinion and the Government and then to understake another course if necessary.

Will Lord Curzon see to these hardships and will the Railway Commission give them some consideration to the gratitude of poor passengers?—Your &c.

V. H. S.

Satara, April 29th.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The increasing utilisation of electricity in hotels, especially in Swiss hotels, has resulted in the discovery of new economies in the use of manual labour. The electric ventilator which regulates the aeration of a big establishment in the simplest and cheapest way plays no small role in the comfort of the inmates. There are also electric washing and ironing installations, generally stationed in the lower hotel rooms. Electrically driven washing, wringing and pressing machines are brought now to such a state of perfection that they spare a considerable amount of human labour. For the preservation of food in the summer months electrically driven cooling machines are largely employed which work noiselessly, and do not cost much to set up. In hotels that bake their own bread, electric dough-mixing machines are becoming general. Hydraulic machinery for passenger and luggage lifts is being displaced by electricity and where that force is installed it is also applied to the sweeping of floors, and the beating of carpets. Hotels, which can afford to set up electricity to perform all these operations will easily compete with those that depend on slower and more uncertain manual labour to carry out the daily work of a big establishment.

TIBERIUS AND THEODORE.

If one were to search the recorded doings of ancient and modern man with a view to finding a prototype of President Roosevelt, one's efforts would be, in a measure, rewarded on reaching the chapter devoted to Tiberius Gracchus (writes Charles S. Dana, in the "North American Review"). In birth, education, early environment, culture, ambition, even in temperament and character, there is a close resemblance between the ancient Tiberius and the modern Theodore. Tiberius, as well as Theodore, saw something of military life. Tiberius assisted in storming Carthage; Theodore assisted in storming Santiago, or at least, in attacking some of the heights surrounding the Cuban city. Tiberius lent his aid in destroying the Carthaginian power; Theodore lent his aid in bringing to an end the Spanish power in the Western Hemisphere.

An engagement is announced between Lieut.-Col. George Gore, of his Majesty's Bodyguard, and Mrs. Richard Cory, of South Wembury House, Devon, and Elliot Terrace, Plymouth, widow of Mr. Richard Cory, J.P., of Langdon Court, Devon.

The output of gold by the Rhodesian companies for March amounted to 34,927oz. The silver produced reached 9,319oz., the lead 60 tons, and coal 7,351 tons. This output of gold beats all former records for Southern Rhodesia, the highest return previously given having been 32,531oz. in January last.

THE MANUFACTURE OF REVIVALS.

In Wales they appear to have had experience of a revival in which there have been indications of a genuine emotion on religious subjects which have made it a phenomenon worth at least considerable attention. But in England the so-called revival whose headquarters were at the Albert Hall until a few days ago, and are now removed to Brixton under the auspices of Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, has merely had that name given to it for want of one truer. Whatever else the Albert Hall and Brixton enterprise may be called, nothing has been revived by Messrs. Torrey and Alexander's efforts. . . . It would be irrelevant to debate whether the emotion excited about religious subjects by the means known as revivals is a good or a bad thing, whether the results of revivals are permanent or temporary, whether they strengthen permanently the ordinary religious organisations or rather do them harm; for in effect there has been no rivival to discuss in the Alexander and Torrey enterprise. There has been a good deal of mechanism but little emotion; and a good deal of money has been spent over it which has not been recouped. This from the Chicago point of view must be decisive as to the flat failure of the effort to stir London into enthusiasm over Torrey's expositions and Alexander's singing of "Glory for me" with its echo of the American slang phrase Bully for me, or you, as the case may be. We could never understand why the Chicagoan expounder and minstrel were not contented with their sufficiently large sphere of influence in Chicago, if conversion of scoundrels is their object. We have heard that Chicago has its own sinful crowds which would have provided plenty of occupation for revivalists. Perhaps Chicago was as little impressionable as London has proved to be and a change of venue was necessary. When the evangelists came to London they announced themselves so entirely in the spirit of an American syndicate competing for the electrification of the Underground Railway that we frankly rejoice at their discomfiture. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the refusal of London people to give themselves up to the organised emotional machinery from Chicago. There have been huge meetings in the Albert Hall, but with very few exceptions the audience has refused to be hypnotised into outbreaks of hysteria, the only signs of religion that appear to be valued by those who encourage such experts in the revivalistic art as Messrs. Torrey and Alexander. The Chicagoans bragged that fashionable London would be converted by superior American methods. There would be no cause for satisfaction that it has not been; if there had been anything to reverence in the mode of presentation of spiritual truths by these evangelists. We are glad that fashionable London has not been captured because we believe that submission to their influences would have been not a mark of spirituality but of the very shallowness and frivolity of which it was accused when the mission to it was undertaken so ostentatiously. . . . We may hope that there is now too much intelligence for the machanically constructed revival to exercise its old power; though it may be impossible to forecast the origin or development of such spontaneous outbursts as have been seen in Wales. That revival has now almost run its course, and is demonstrating the dangers which attend all appeals to the overwrought emotions of crowds. It is plain that insanity has made its appearance amongst its chief actors, and the best that can be hoped for now is that it will die away before further extravagances develop. There is a great difficulty in knowing what one's attitude towards these movements should be in their earlier stages. In the Welsh movement there was much which appealed to the sympathies. It was spontaneous, and had an air of inartificiality; and the lesson has been learned from historic movements that there may be in an unconventional outburst of piety the germ of a serious and lasting addition to religious life. The appeal of religion must be to the emotions, especially in the cases of the less cultivated classes; and it is always interesting to follow the course of such an appeal made by a man whose personal experiences appear to have been uncommon, and who bases on them his call to those who are moved more by personality than by anything else. Something valuable may always come of it, and it was from this standpoint that religious people regarded the Welsh revival at first. They applied this method to the Torrey and Alexander mission, but it was really through excessive caution. What was there of natural and spontaneous in such an exhibition of professional evangelism? Deliberately to engineer religious excitement must do more harm than good if the attempt is successful. . . . All the evidence goes to show that the intention of Messrs. Torrey and Alexander was to start a course of nervous excitements on a large scale. Their songs were designed for this. Some supporters of the mission have complained that the finer hymns dear to the pious have not been used. Instead of them there are such course excitants as the Glory Songs, and other specimens of ineptitude, vulgarity, and blasphemy such as "'Tis the old time Religion," "I'm going home to Jesus in the good old-fashioned way, where the intellect is nil and the emotion superficial, thin, common, and mean. The fact is that Torrey and Alexander's great coup has failed and the "greatest religious show on earth" has been, we are glad to say, no more harmful than many other amusements of the Metropolis; thanks to the sense of the people and not to the intentions of Messrs. Alexander and Torrey. The result is a distinct gain to religion; and we only wish that the crowds who attend their exhibitions had taste for a higher kind of entertainment.—"Saturday Review."

WARSAW WORKMEN AND TOBACCO.

AN OBLIQUE ATTACK ON THE STATE.

Thousands of workmen in Warsaw, Lodz, Czenstochau, and other industrial centres of Poland have instituted a vigorous campaign against alcohol and tobacco. As a proof of their sincerity, they have themselves renounced vodka and all other spirits, and what is even more remarkable, have stopped the almost universal custom in Poland of cigarette smoking. The movement originased in Czenstochau after the strikes were over, and while its inception was partly due to an earnest desire to improve the conditions of living, it is chiefly aimed at injuring the Russian Government which drives immense revenues from its alcohol monopoly and the taxes upon tobacco.

Country visitors coming to Warsaw, ignorant of the new social campaign, have been speedily made aware of what was going on. One landed proprietor had an expensive cigar snatched from between his lips, and thrown into the gutter, by a husky working man, who vouchsafed no explanation for his act. In another case, however, a workman politely requested a gentleman to throw away his cigarette, as smoking was no longer permitted. The smoker instantly complied. A sharper individual, who received a similar request, promptly replied that his cigarette was smuggled, whereupon his questioner quietly remarked that in such case it was all right, and passed on. The official Russian Press is much disturbed over this new movement, which, if persisted in, will certainly cause a considerable decrease in internal revenue receipts.

Discussing the proposal to establish horsed ambulances in London, the "City Press" says:—Under the proposed scheme there will be two ambulance stations serving the western and the eastern portion being conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and those from the eastern district to Guy's and the London Hospitals. Provision has been made far an ambulance station at Bishopsgate, the estimated cost being £600 a year. A station at St. Bartholomews's Hospital has been offered at a nominal rental. The net annual cost of the entire system is estimated at £1,184.

The aptness with which Russians acquire foreign languages is well known. But perhaps this gift has never been exhibited so remarkably as in the case of the revolutionist Stepniak, who came to this country in 1884, at which time he could not speak a word of English. Six weeks afterwards Mr. Downey (of the firm of Ward and Downey) had arranged to publish a work by Stepniak, and asked the author to write a preface for the work. "After some discussion about the nature of the preface required for the American edition," says Mr. Downey, "Stepniak sat down at my desk and began to write. I fully expected that he would write in French, but when he handed me his manuscript sheets I found that he had written in English. 'I will get this into shape,' I said. 'It will not be necessary to alter it,' said Stepniak, smiling. 'It can go to press as it stands. I found there was no occasion to alter a comma in Stepniak's M S And six weeks previously he knew not a word of the English language!"

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Rain has fallen locally in the West Himalayas, Kashmir, Sonemarg Dras, Rawalpindi, Cherat, Monatgomery report small amounts. Local showers are likely in the West Himalayas and are possible in North-East India.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
29th......	85°	64°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 1st OF MAY 1905.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·86	NNW	21	8[illegible]·1	67·1	56	.....	8·53	— 3·45
Jask	29·797	SW	10	90·8	92·2	62	.....	3·83	— 0·49
Muscat	29·99	Calm	1	86·5	83·5	52	.....	6·01	+ 2·00
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	...	.....	—	.....
Lahore	29·740	Calm	5	103·9	76·2	41	.....	2·47	— 0·28
Sirsa	29·751	NE	8	103·3	78·1	45	.....	2·73	+ 0·65
Delhi	29·727	NW	3	104·2	78·8	58	.....	4·03	+ 0·73
Agra	29·701	Calm	4	104·0	78·9	41	.....	4·15	+ 2·54
Cawnpore	29·710	SE	3	105·4	79·2	47	.....	4·02	+ 1·96
Allahabad	29·712	ESE	[illegible]	105·1	81·1	53	.....	3·31	+ 1·20
Jhansi	29·709	WNW	4	110·2	86·2	45	.....	1·8[illegible]	+ 0·11
Jacobabad	29·745	E	[illegible]	104·3	86·1	41	.....	1·58	+ 0·47
Karachi	29·771	W	16	89·[illegible]	77·2	88	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·7[illegible]2	WNW	4	103·7	78·1	30	.....	2·6[illegible]	+ 1·1
Ajmere	29·80	W	5	100·4	80·0	47	.....	1·7	+ 0·33
Deesa	29·835	WSW	14	103·1	75·0	71	.....	0·09	— 0·42
Ahmedabad	29·849	NW	4	105·4	76·[illegible]	64	.....	0·06	— [illegible]·62
Bhuj	29·846	W	19	95·[illegible]	7[illegible]·0	79	.....	0·59	— 0·05
Jamnagar	29·835	W	23	98·1	77·2	73	.....	0·03	— 1·10
Dwarka	29·817	SSW	12	85·	77·7	91	.....	0·37	.....
Rajkot	29·852	W	12	103·4	73·7	76	.....	0·0[illegible]	— 0·51
Bhavnagar Para.	29·860	W	10	101·1	75·0	5[illegible]	.....	0·52	— 0·25
Veraval	29·870	W	9	79·2	77·3	90	.....	0·00	— 0·70
Neemuch	29·810	WSW	13	100·0	77·7	44	.....	0·54	— 0·44
Indore	29·8[illegible]	NW	7	102·1	75·1	48	.....	0·09	— 0·94
Saugor	29·[illegible]34	W	7	105·9	80·6	22	.....	1·20	— 1·26
Jubbulpore	29·739	W	2	106·5	75·1	28	.....	1·43	— 1·21
Hoshangabad	29·785	SW	10	109·6	80·2	40	.....	0·51	— 1·33
Khandwa	29·821	WNW	7	108·2	85·6	7	.....	0·06	— 1·16
Raipur	29·737	SW	4	107·[illegible]	81·4	34	.....	3·52	+ 1·07
Nagpur	29·764	NW	6	109·2	84·0	37	0·02	2·10	— 0·97
Amraoti	29·785	WSW	7	108·4	81·0	23	.....	0·42	— 1·85
Akola	29·807	NW	9	108·8	81·4	31	.....	0·15	— 2·27
Surat	29·867	S	7	92·2	77·1	66	.....	0·47	+ 0·17
Malegaon	29·824	NW	8	107·3	75·0	44	.....	0·01	— 1·04
Bombay	29·87[illegible]	NW	9	87·[illegible]	7[illegible]·2	76	.....	0·08	— 0·6[illegible]
Poona	29·882	NW	1[illegible]	101·0	69·[illegible]	55	.....	0·00	— 2·08
Ahmednagar	29·845	N[illegible]	5	103·9	?	53	.....	0·00	— 2·16
Aurangabad	29·829	W	6	101·0	72·7	27	.....	0·00	.....
Sholapur	29·833	NW	13	105·2	79·4	37	.....	0·32	— 2·11
Ratnagiri	29·877	N	15	86·8	74·4	75	.....	0·00	— 0·74
Bijapur	29·813	N	5	108·4	78·2	43	.....	0·15	— 2·50
Belgaum	29·835	NNE	8	105·3	67·2	32	.....	0·58	— 3·74
Mormugoa	29·873	NW	13	85·0	77·4	76	.....	0·01	— 2·26
Karwar	29·876	NE	6	89·3	76·0	75	.....	0·00	— 2·81
Mangalore	29·869	WSW	[illegible]	93·4	79·9	70	.....	0·00	— 4·95
Calicut	29·870	W	10	90·7	80·[illegible]	76	.....	0·05	— 1·[illegible]
Cochin	29·[illegible]3	SSW	M	91·2	80·[illegible]	72	.....	0·40	— 16·50
Bangalore	29·88	Calm	7	94·3	71·3	8	.....	3·66	— 2·20
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·819	SW	2	104·[illegible]	78·7	25	.....	1·07	— 2·5
Masulipatam.	29·834	SSW	9	97·[illegible]	82·0	88	.....	7·82	— 0·15
Bellary	29·805	Calm	5	107·[illegible]	84·3	58	.....	3·23	+ 1·12
Cuddapa	29·810	SW	G	110·8	83·9	54	.....	0·93	— 5·05
Madras	29·855	SE	8	94·5	78·5	78	.....	7·18	— 14·28
Coimbatore	29·870	SW	4	98·4	74·1	83	.....	1·67	— 5·71
Trichinopoly.	29·819	SSE	3	102·1	79·3	68	.....	5·09	— 5·40
Nagapatam	29·851	S	8	92·2	80·5	68	.....	20·18	— 11·65
Colombo	29·881	SW	7	88·5	77·0	85	0·03	19·33	— 22·83

In colum Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate =Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is in slight or moderate excess of normal generally.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Jaipur, Dwarka, Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

Temperature varies from normal by small amounts everywhere except at Jacobabad, where the minimum is 12° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jhansi, Hoshangabad and Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy and overcast in Sind and at Dwarka, Sholapur, Bijapur, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Nagpur and Colombo.

Weather is fine with passing clouds.

Summary of weather in the Trades region:—

Mauritius.—(Latitude 20° S.) Pressure 29·996; wind E.S.E. with a velocity of 14 miles an hour; rainfall half an inch; sky nearly overcast and S.E. Trades strong.

Zanzibar.—(Latitude 6° S) Rainfall 30·18 up to 29th April.

Seychelles.—Latitude 5° S) Rainfall 30·59 up to 29th April.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" April 29.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G W Marshall Registrar of the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May.

Mr T W Payne Officiating Registrar Punjab Civil Secretariat is appointed sub pro tem Registrar of the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India vice Mr G W Marshall.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major D C Phillott 23rd Cavalry is appointed with effect from the 8th April to officiate as Secy to the Board of Examiners Calcutta during the absence on leave of Lieut Col G S A Ranking I M S or until further orders.

Lieut J H Murray M B I M S is appointed to be Health Officer of Simla.

Lieut W E Hume Spry Exe Supply and Transport Officer Port Blair is appointed to be an Assit Supt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office until further orders.

The Rev E S Thomas a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 1st Dec.

The Rev H O Moore a senior chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta ecclesiastical establishment is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 17th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE.)

Capt W O Dawson M R C V S is appointed Supt Civil Veterinary Dept Sindh, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

Mr A R Tucker Registrar Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revenue is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the forenoon of the 13th April.

Mr C G Lissant Senior Supt Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revene is appointed to officiate as Registrar during the absence on leave of Mr Tucker or until further orders.

Mr D T Barry of the Forest Dept Ceylon is appointed to be an Asst Conservator of Forests 2nd grade with effect from the 18th March and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras from that date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A A Barrett C B, Indian Army, to be Depy Adjt-Genl Northern Command with the temporary rank of Brig-Genl vice Brigr-Genl A W L Bayly C B D S O A D C vacated on appointment as Comt of the Indian Staff College dated 15th April.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieuts—Charles Clarke Walker 1st Battn East Yorkshire Regt Double Co Officer 74th Punjabis—6th March 1905 Military Dept Notification No 263 of 1905 notifying the admission of this officer to the Indian Army and his promotion to the rank of Lieut is cancelled and Stanley Somerset Wreford Paddon 3rd Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots Lothian Regt Double Co Officer 117th Mahrattas—24th March.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulation published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of the State for India:—

Second Lieuts—H M Burrows 9th Mar, W Leith Ross 8th Mar E W C Ricketts 24th Mar H P Spring 26th Mar, S M B Lyde 25th Mar and A R O Malleck 29th Mar.

Lieut W V Richards Indian Army 95th Russell's Infy is appointed an Asst Military Accountant 3rd class on probation with effect from the 11th April to fill an existing vacancy.

With reference Military Dept Notification No 339 of 1905 the following appointments are made with effect from the 1st May—Col H M P Hawkes C B Inspector Genl Supply and Transport, Northern Command to be Director Genl of Contracts and Registration, Brevet Col I G Smith Supply and Transport Officer 1st class to be Deputy Director Genl of Contract Capt F W Hawks Supply and Transport Officer 4th class to be Deputy Director Genl of Registration, Col H F Loyns Montgomery Deputy Director Genl of Supply to be Director of Contracts and Registration Eastern Command, Brevt Col W R Yelining, C I E, D S O Deput Inspector Genl Supply and Transport Northern Command to be Contracts and Registration Western Command.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A crown worth £30,000, composed of 10,000 jewels with a golden nimbus set with 5000 jewels and an enormous central diamond, has been contributed to Queen Maria Christina and a committee of Madrid ladies to be placed on the famous image of the Virgin of the Pillar, the Patroness of Aragon, in the Saragossa cathedral. It will be blessed by the Pope before presentation.

Sergeant Dacombe, said to be the strongest man in the Army and Navy, was sent for from Chatham to Sandhurst to prove what strength could do against the jiujitsu art of Professor Uyenishi, who was lecturing to the cadets. A pupil of five months' training, not exceptionally strong, succeeded in throwing the sergeant several times, and finally defeated him by a throw over the head followed by an arm-lock.

On the day of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget, as Budget that never grew up may be recalled—Lord Randolph Churchill's. Lord Randolph will go down to posterity as the only Chancellor of the Exchequer whose Budget was doomed to gather dust and cobwebs in a box. It is Sir Algernon West who knows its history best. Lord Randolph's Budget, he says, was one that could never have emanated from the ordinary official brain. Without venturing to unlock the secrets of the financial prison house, he has placed on record that "It may be fairly said that this Budget—in the box—far exceeded in importance any Budget since Mr. Gladstone's great performance of 1860.

The Chronicle reminds us that there are still some income tax payers alive who remember grumbling where the Chancellor of thirty years ago limited his exactions to two pence.

A pretty incident of the dinner to Mr. Frederick Greenwood on Saturday night was the arrival of a box of violets for Mr. Greenwood from Mr. Georg Meredith, who had sent them from his garden at Box-hill.

Lord St. Helier was once asked what had impressed him most in his experiences in the Divorce Court, and he surprised the inquirer not a little by replying, "The goodness of human nature."

The late President of the Divorce Division was thorough man of the world which perhaps accounted to his success in dealing with such troubles as come before the the Divorce Court. He was the only judge who cycled and had recently taken to motoring for which he held a driver's licence. His favourite hobby was gardening.

Though he saw so much of the depressing side of life, Lord St. Helier always retained his high spirits. He was once reproached by a legal friend for joining prayers at the Archbishop's Court when they had gone to impugn its competency in a certain case. But I prayed without prejudice, was his witty retort.

The late President was anxious to arrange for temporary separation in cases of certain unhappy marriages. It is very much better he used to say to separate for a time than to live a cat and dog life together. It is a case of absence making the heart grow wiser.

Of the many famous cases tried before him, one of the most remarkable was that involving a nephew by marriage of his wife. It was the case brought first by the Countess Russell against her husband and then by Earl Russell against his then wife.

The death is announced from Brooklyn, U. S. A., of Mr. Philip Brady, a friend of Lord Charles Beresford and long known as the double of Mr. Gladstone. During the land agitation in Ireland in which he played a prominent part, his striking resemblance to Mr. Gladstone was a matter of public comment.

Mr. Sargent, R. A., is the autocrat of the brush. Rarely does he consult his clients—even beautiful women—about their costumes. He simply tells them (says the Whitehall Review), what they are to wear, and if they wish themselves depicted by him they are bound to carry out his instructions. If a face or an individual does not appeal to him, no matter what commission is offered him, he declines to paint him or her.

There is one bird at whose name an agreeing chorus of disapproval breaks forth—the most popular bird in England, the most observed, amusive, hated. The bird lovers are for destroying it, the farmers and gardeners also. It is to-day, as David found it, alone on the housetops. "I can think," writes a correspondent in the "Standard," only of one Authority in its favour—see St. Matthew x., 29.

Salt Lake City has imposed a ten-mile speed-limit for motors, on the ground that one motor accident in a Mormon community may create half-a-dozen widows and convert an entire school-house into an orphanage. Killing a Mormon, says "Motoring Illustrated," entails consequences which do not apply to an average human man.

The last surviver of the famous suicide club of thirteen members, formed ten years ago, has died in Connecticut from natural causes. The members were all German Americans, boon companions who used to hold festive meetings which were soon followed by the suicide of one, generally attended by some bizarre act. One member; an editor, wrote a humorous description of the club's meeting, and killed himself immediately after his paper containing the account had gone to press.

Count Tolstoy says the "Academy," apparently aspires to be the Slav Carnegie. He has started two shops for the sale of cheap books, one in St. Petersburg and the other in Moscow, and has also promised to give the cheap books to any village in Russia that will ask for them.

A pathetic story of the war is told by the "Express" correspondent at Kobe. Teodore Chesnetzky, a stalwart young soldier, was taken to the Red Cross Hospital at Matsuyama riddled with shrapnel. His ribs and limbs were amputated, and after the operation, to the amazement of the doctors, Chesnetzky lived for eight months, lying quite helpless on his mattresses. He was attended by Nurse Kawaguchi, and he became so much attached to her that he would cry like a child when he could not see her. Her devotion and tenderness were such that she scarcely left him for eight months, and she was with him when he died.

After waiting some time for the arrival of the bride-groom at a church in a Lincolnshire village, the bride received a note from him stating that he had just had a bill from the dressmaker for the wedding dress. "If," he added, "you are going to begin like this, I am not going to marry you." The bride returned home.

The organ of the Society for the Protection of Birds makes honourable mention of a gamekeeper whose woods harbour a bittern. The gamekeeper has hitherto carefully protected this bird, and the woods he guards are said to be the sanctuary of a good many rare birds.

Mr. P. Howard Williams, writing in praise of formic acid as the cure for malaria and ague, says that it is an old Matabili remedy, and is taken by them in the form of spiders. These insects contain a large proportion of formic acid. Mr. Williams says that a meal of two spiders cured him permanently.

I am sorry to say, remarked the Earl of Camperdown to counsel concerned in the Administrative County of London and District Electric Power Bill this week, that Lord Romilly, one of the members of the Committee, is still unable to attend. When I saw him yesterday he was in bed. He was reading the minutes of these proceedings, and he said he felt very much better.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 8th April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ...	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th April 1905 by Council Bills ...	£4,18,200
	By Gold...	nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...	£16,081,800

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE NEW NEBULA.

AN "INCONCEIVABLY VAST" OBJECT.

In connection with the new nebula discovered by Professor E. E. Barnard, it is recalled that the Professor, as long ago as January, 1892, wrote in "Knowledge" that "These great areas of nebulosities make their presence known by a singular dulling of the ordinarily black sky as if a thin veil of dust intervended." One of these areas he located in an especially blank region some five or six degrees north-west of Antares, and another north of the Pleiades one nebulous spot of which is easily visible, he says, to the naked eye. He continues:—"I have often been struck with the dull appearance of the sky to the west of the Milky Way, between it and Hercules, and in Ophiuchus. This extends for many degrees to the westward of the Milky Way, and runs north and south for a great distance. I have supposed this dull, dead look of the sky in that region to be due to a very distant diffused portion of the Milky Way, but the revelations of the photographic plate elsewhere in the sky would now lead one to believe it to be an immense nebulosity intimately connected with the Milky Way." The Milky Way in this part of the heavens runs through the constellation Sagittarius, and the new object may well be a similar nebulosity to those huge diffusions which Professor Barnard has already photographed in Monoceros, in Ophiuchus, to the north of the Pleiades, and over the whole body of Ovion.

INCONCEIVABLY VAST.

But the definiteness of the shape, the appearance like the wings of a fly seem rather to indicate one of the more compact objects perhaps not unlike the dumb-bell nebula of Vulpecula, which has been repeatedly photographed by Dr. Roberts, Mr. W. E. Wilson and many other astronomers. Little can be learned of the real form and shape of a nebula from a single exposure and as in the case of the dumb-bell, a more powerful telescope, or a more prolonged exposure in clearer air, fill up with nebulous matter the apparently vacant spaces between the wings, and show to be an elliptical spiral whose long axis lies at right angles to the erstwhile handle; whether the new object covers many degree in the sky, or only a few seconds of arc, it is at an immense distance from us, and is, therefore, almost inconceivably vast, since it can be perceived by us at all.

A WONDROUS SIGHT.

Mount Wilson Observatory, where Professor Barnard made his discovery, is an annexe of the great Yerkes Observatory of Chicago in which Professor Barnard is one of the astronomers. A large slice of the top of the mountain which is 6,000 feet high, has been granted to Professor Hale, the director of the Yerkes Observatory, in trust for astronomy, and Professor H. H. Turner thus describes the atmospheric conditions of the newly made observatory. We are on the very top of a mountain 6,000 feet high, which rises straight up from the plain. The sky is clear, and there is no wind—it would be too much to say that it is never cloudy or windy here, but such phenomena are rare. Below us lie the cities of the plain—Pasadena and Los Angeles—generally in a cloud of either dust or fog which softens the details by day; but at night when the electric lights shine in their streets and on the winding road connecting them, they become glittering lakes connected by a river, a wondrous sight.

The Bruce photographic telescope, with which the new nebula was photographed, was purchased with a sum of 3,500 dollars presented to Professor Barnard for the purpose by the late Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce in the year 1897.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	15	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	17	15	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	7	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	25	17	43
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	13	8	16
G Mahim and Worli.........	16	14	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	2
Hospitals................	0	12	20
Total......	94	90	176
Total plague deaths to date...	289 333		242,731
Same date last year	67	66	155

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	4

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th April 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Apr 1905—GIPR system...	2,03,195	9,30,067	3,332	11,81,614
IMR do ...	62,566	81,740	53	1,50,[illegible]
Total...	3,10,[illegible]	10,21,807	3,8[illegible]	13,36,443
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th Apr 1904—GIPR system...	2,21,251	8,73,7[illegible]	3,821	10,98,8[illegible]
IMR do ..	61,29[illegible]	1,33,9[illegible]	531	1,95,8[illegible]
Total...	2,82,541	10,07,[illegible]	4,352	12,94,[illegible]
Increase or { GIPR	+[illegible]	+56,3[illegible]	— [illegible]	+82,7[illegible]
Decrease... { IMR	+ 1,1[illegible]	—[illegible]	+ 1	—41,[illegible]

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE debate on the Army Estimates has at least made one fact clear, and that is the ascendancy of the Blue Water School, says the "Broad Arrow." No wonder the foreigner makes us a mark for his jibes. For, in the short space of a decade, we have gone from one extreme to the other in defence without knowing it. We were all for bricks and mortar once, we are all for ships now. We assume that the Navy is invincible and our military needs are met by a small and efficient foreign service Army with a reserve. Is not this setting at defiance the reports of the two Royal Commissions which sat in connection with the Boer War? Indeed so far as Army reform is concerned, our humiliations in South Africa might never have been. Apparently the price we paid for experience was not high enough to teach us the main lesson of modern warfare. We may yet have to pay a more terrible one, and who can tell what it shall be? Only a short time ago the Committee of Defence believed that 300,000 troops were requirad for home defence. Now it believes that none are required at all. It would be interesting to know on what grounds this sudden revolution of opinion was based. But the curious thing is that the Government has not the courage of its convictions. In deference to a wise instinct of the people, who will not allow the Militia and Volunteers to be reformed out of existence, they are, though looked upon as useless, to be retained at a heavy cost to the tax-payers. With the same inconsistency, we are told that, should the Navy be defeated, this country could not hold out for more than six days. That is to say, our invincible Navy would give such a poor account of itself in action as to allow the victorious fleet to steam away in a condition so fit as to effectually blockade our coast. This the Japanese Navy was not able to do in the Par Fast in exceptionally favourable circumstances. If we are as our statesmen conceive us to be, then indeed is England in a bad way.

"It is greatly to be deprecated if there be even a substratum of truth in the opinion openly advanced by 'Miles' in the columns of the Pioneer, and supported by a leading article in that journal, as to the present discontent and unrest among the senior officers of the Indian Army, observes the Broad Arrow. A man who entered the old Indian Army or the more modern Staff Corps .... had every confidence that, provided he did his duty and kept his health, a certain steady, though slow rate of promotion was assured, and that a certain length of service would earn for him a reasonable pension. All ranks felt that even in peace time India offered unrivalled opportunities for the real and efficient training of officers and men, and that this training could frequently be put to the most satisfactory test in one or other of the minor campaigns, expeditions, or punitive operations in which the Indian Army is so constantly engaged. As a result of all this the Army of India probably contains a larger quantity and a better quality of professional soldiers than any other military body in the world. There must always be some means of specially and rapidly advancing exceptional officers—such have always come to the front in India as elsewhere, while it may be desirable to make wider the field of selection. But the Indian Army contains so remarkably small a percentage of wasters, that there should be no difficulty in getting rid of these without creating discontent among that magnificent body of professional soliders of whom that Army is still happily composed. We hope, too, that the pay and pensions may not be reduced in the interest of mere financial economy. India is the best training-ground we possess—better far than Aldershot, much better than Egypt—for it is there possible to study to the full both the theory and practice of war; while in the Indian Army there is a career for the military aspirant, where during his service he may earn a living wage and find at its close a sufficient pension.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" discusses the very various types of French submarines and submersibles. There are ten types of the former, ranging from the 30 tons of the "Gymnote" to the 430 tons of the "Emeraude," while the submersibles belong to five types, beginning with the "Narval," 117 tons, and at present ending with the "Omega," 300 tons. The "Omega" is described as a sort of caricature of the other boats designed by M. Laubeuf. There is thus great want of homogeneity in the submarines, and, though there might have been hesitation after the "Gymnote," there should have been none after the "Morse," and still less after the "Naiade." The "Moniteur" thinks that hasty generalisations may have been drawn from the recent comparative trials of the "Z" and the "Aigrette," but it is known that in order to make the "Z" a submarine reputed to be autonomous, the displacement has been increased to 213 tons, which has made the cost 900,000 francs, though she is proved to be not superior to the Aigrette of 177 tons, which costs only 750,000 francs. The Z did not prove superior in rapidity of plunge, speed, or power developed. The details given of the time employed in going below the surface are interesting. There were three trials in conditions practised at sea, apparently from the awash trim, but it must be remembered that in the Z a bridge has to be placed for surface navigation and removed for plungiug. In the st trial the Aigrette disappeared in 4min. 30sec., nd the Z in 5 min. 30 sec.; in the second trial, the igrette in 4min. and 14sec. and the Z in 4min. sec.; and in the third, which was by surprise der, the Aigrette in 4min. 50sec. and the Z in min.

There have been certain suggestions put forward tely to the effect that the Council of the Royal nited Service Institutton do not always give proper cilities for the free discussion of naval subjects. ere are, of course, occasions when it would be ite conceivably detrimental to the Service that ctures on particular facts and theories should be livered in a public lecture-room. On the other nd, there are many naval questions which are by means confidential in character, and which should allowed to be discussed in public from every int of view, whether in agreement with Admiralty licy or otherwise. If the council desire to receive e general support of the Navy they will do well to ake it perfectly clear, by their action that they e in no way under the control of the Admiralty anyone belonging to it. By far the most interestg and important papers are those which indulge in dependent critism and any attempt to suppress ch discussions will have a disastrous effect upon the stitution.

Standardisation is a good thing in the British eet, and has been the means of a vast economy providing the necessary spare parts for the guns d mountings on deck and the engines below; but ere is a line at which Naval officers consider that andardisation ceases to be economical in the true nse, and becomes a danger to real progress. Labour-saving, speed and safety securing contrivances e constantly being evolved by experience, and if andardisation is insisted upon these improvements nnot be freely introduced. There are large matters well as small involved in this principle, which it considered is being pushed too far. Too great price may be paid for a fetish which prevents or andicaps improvements, small, may be, in themselves, but which in the gross go to make for increased efficiency. Fleets as well as fittings have een more or less standardised by recent reorganisations, and the Naval bases can be the ore readily stored on that account as standardised fleets have standardised fittings, and ere are no complications which arise from great riety in ammunition and spare parts of the ships, mament when a squadron is composed of as any kinds of ships as there are units in the command. The proposal, therefore, to allow each dockard to exist as a separate organisation in competition with other dockyards, under a professional or chnical head, is a matter which has to be approached with caution, as the certain issue of the suggestd change would in its very essence bring back the ariety of class and fittings which the Admiralty as had so much trouble in abolishing when dealng with private yards, where standardisation has ow become one of the terms of the contract. The ifficulty is not altogether an easy one to surmount, nd resolves itself more or less into a struggle etween economy and the increased efficiency which eal progress brings. Economy and efficiency are oth blessed words very much in vogue just now, ut it sometimes happens, as in the present case, hat they cannot be harnessed together and run as pair unless much foresight is exercised.

The frequency with which one meets with tributes o the growing efficiency of the gas engine shows ow immensely widespread is the interest and belief in its future. No sooner had Mr. Dugald Clerk completed his interesting series of Cantor lectures on the subject at the Society of Arts—which, by the bye, were attended by crowds—than the whole of the leading Press of this country seems to have suddenly discovered that this subject is one of prime importance, and in cousequence its columns abound with paragraphs and articles showing forth the possibilities of the newer motor. A writer in the "Times" engineering supplement, however, is evidently misled by his enthusiasm for the new motor, since he ventures to make the following statement:—In five and twenty years, the thermodynamic efficiency of the steam engine and boiler has risen to about 10 per cent.

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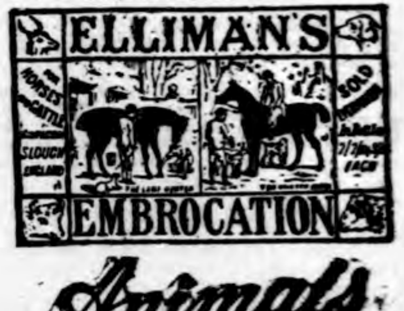

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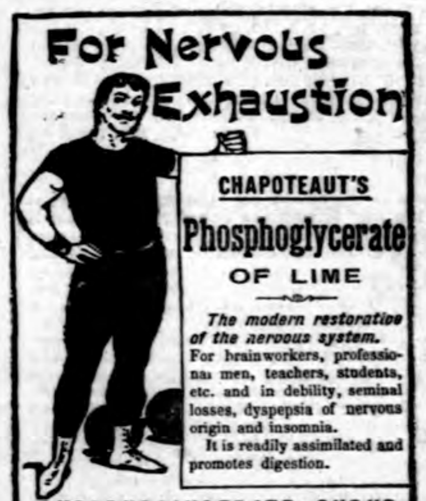

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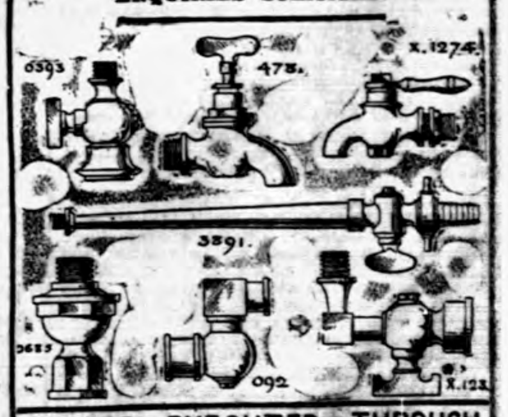

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